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VOL. XXII NO 110 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

DE VALERA GOVT. TAKES DAIL BY SURPRISE

SWARAJ PARTY'S PROGRAMME

Executive Will Plan At Patna

Ansari Pressed To Seek Seat In Assembly

CALL FOR SPECIAL SESSION

NEW DELHI, May 9.

While the names of candidates, seeking election to the Assembly on behalf of the Swaraj Party, are being announced from different quarters every day, it is understood that they have not had the sanction of the Swaraj Party itself, which has not yet nominated anybody.

The Swaraj Party Executive Council meets at Patna in the third week of May when the question will be finally decided.

Though Dr. Ansari, President of the Swaraj Party, declared at the Ranchi Conference, that he would not stand for the Assembly, it is understood that he is being pressed by influential persons, belonging to the various schools of thought to change his mind and some optimists even hope to be able to persuade him to reconsider his decision.

At a meeting of the Socialist-Congressite Group a tentative programme was chalked out to be presented at the All-India Socialist Conference to be held at Patna. The meeting further decided to send a strong contingent of delegates to the Patna Conference.—A. P.

CALL FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS OF CONGRESS

RAWALPINDI, May 9.

"I have come to entertain grave doubts about the wisdom of forming a Swaraj Party as a party distinct from the Congress," says Pundit Malaviya, in the course of a statement issued to-day:—

Pundit Malaviya considers that if the All-India Congress Committee accepts Mahatma Gandhi's recommendation—it is practically certain it will—to suspend civil disobedience, it will be necessary for the Congress to consider what the future policy and programme of the Congress shall be. He thinks that in view of the situation in this country and England in relation to the question of constitutional reforms there is a clear necessity for calling a session of the Congress.

"The resolutions, which the Swarajist Conference has adopted, include a great part of the activities, which the Congress has prescribed for itself. If the new Party is to carry on all these activities, it must be made clear what will be the work, which the Congress will carry on. If the new Party is not formed, even then the Congress should meet to reorganise itself to resume its normal activities and lay down a programme for the future. If the Congress session is not held at such a juncture it will be thrown into the background and its prestige will greatly suffer."—A.P.

INFLUENCE WILL BE REVIVED

Pandit Malaviya adds that not less important advantage of holding a session of the Congress will be that its influence among the people will be revived and strengthened. He considers that now that an opportunity for fair demonstration of strength has offered itself, it is most obviously the right thing that the Congress should carry on the fight under its own name, and demonstrate, if it can, that it still lives in the affections of the people and can justly claim to represent them as a whole, as any other party can. Pandit Malaviya contrasts the present conditions with the conditions that existed in 1923 when the original Swaraj Party was formed in direct opposition to the Congress. Now on the contrary the Congress not only does not oppose council entry but blesses it.

NO NEED OF DISTINCT PARTY

Hence it is not necessary to revive the Swaraj Party as a party distinct from the Congress with a separate entity and separate fund for carrying out election campaign. This can fully be achieved by the Congress Working Committee, or a special election committee appointed by the A. I. C. C., or Congress, for the purpose of helping Provincial and Local Congress organisations to organise elections of Congressmen throughout the country

Pandit Malafiya further points out that after the elections, Congressmen returned to the Legislatures can organise themselves into Congress Parliamentary Party subject to the general guidance of Congress exercised, when necessary, through A. I. C. C. resolution.

Another important reason to hold a special session of the Congress is that condemnation of the White Paper and reiteration of the national demands by a largely attended special session of Congress will make greater impression in England than any such action taken by any conference which the Swaraj Party may convene.

CONGRESS SESSION IN 6 WEEKS.

If for all these reasons, the A. I. C. C. should decide to convene Congress session that will not stand in the way of any work which may be required immediately. Such work can be carried on under the authority of the A. I. C. C., in anticipation of Congress sanction. The Pandit considers that a Congress session can be held without inconvenience in six weeks' time. He suggests that it should be held in Delhi during the first week of July, but should there be any great difficulty in doing so, he would invite the Congress to Benares.

The Congress will give its seal of approval to the suspension of civil disobedience as a means of attaining Swaraj, lift the ban against entering councils laid down by the Lahore Congress, define the sphere of action of the Parliamentary Party of the Congress in the Legislature and in

(Continued on Page 8.)

ELECTION

SASTRI LOOKS AT RANCHI LEAD

Says There's No Difference Between Swarajists And Liberals

COIMBATORE, May 9.

That the present Swaraj Party had Congress support and the active advice of Gandhiji and that this time they proposed to enter the Assembly not for wrecking the constitution or to create deadlocks but with the avowed object of using the Councils to get as much of the National Demand as possible and viewed in this light there was hardly any difference between the Swaraj Party's and the Liberal Party's programme, was the view expressed by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri in the course of a public speech on the recent Ranchi decisions.

"UNSOUND."

Mr. Sastri criticised the Swarajist attitude in rejecting the White Paper scheme. Though he himself was not a friend of the White Paper,—as a matter of fact he regarded it as unsound,—the White Paper met nearly 90 per cent. of the wishes of the minorities at the present moment. As things stood it was impossible to reject the White Paper and prevent the White Paper scheme from becoming the Constitution of the country. If the White Paper was rejected, the Swarajists proposed to form a Constituent Assembly to popularise the National Demand.

"TOO BIG."

After giving it due consideration, the speaker came to the conclusion that the idea of a Constituent Assembly was rather too big. Though it was a thing to be desired, it was not practicable. Several Unity Conferences had been held and all of them had failed. They were unable to adjust among themselves the question of electorate or the number of seats. They should take a warning from Ireland where the people failed to settle matters by holding a National Convention. The country had not yet appreciated the attitude of compromise, and a give and take policy.

ACTION OF GOVT.

Speaking of how the Government had acted by the Liberal Party, Mr. Sastri said: "Government have damaged theemselves and damaged their friends equally irretrievably." He added, "I am not so wedded to the Liberal Party, however. What matters the fortunes of a small political party in the land if India gets hers? I still believe in the wholesomeness of Liberal principles."—A. P.

WANTED BY BENGAL POLICE

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 7,025 have been declared for the arrest of 38 persons wanted by the Police, under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, in connection with the Burge Murder Case, Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, Dalhousie Square Conspiracy Case and similar other cases.—A.P.

REICHSBANK LOSSES.

BERLIN, May 9.

Interest and amortisation payments on Dawes' Loan is chiefly responsible for the loss of 21 million marks of gold shown in today's Reichsbank returns. On the other hand foreign currency influx from Germany's export trade is so small that it had hardly any effect on the situation so that Reichsbank had drawn on gold reserves also to pay for part of Germany's imports.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST FOOD SHORTAGE.

BUCHAREST, May 9.

With the object of avoiding any food shortage the Cabinet has prohibited exportation of all cereals for an indefinite period. Due to severe drought and great heat numerous forest fires have resulted.—Reuter.

A Sikh Girl Prodigy

LAHORE, May 9.

Phenomenal success has attended the scholastic efforts of an eleven year-old Sikh girl of Lyallpur.

Starting her education eight months ago from the primary stages, she has come out successful in the Matriculation Examination the results of which were announced yesterday and was placed in the first division.

It is stated that when she made up her mind to study for Matriculation eight months ago she did not know the English alphabet.

A tutor was engaged for her and she appeared as a private student.—A. P.

CAPT. KETTLE OF THE AIR!

Pilot Jones Has Carried 65,000 Passengers & Flown Million Miles

LONDON, May 9.

The record of a million miles flying was achieved for the first time when the Imperial Airways Pilot, Mr. O.P. Jones, arrived at Croydon from Paris to-day.

This feat is equal to ten thousand hours in air. Jones, who is a bearded man, has been dubbed as "Captain Kettle of the Air."

His record includes crossing the Channel 4,500 times carrying 65,000 passengers without injury, flying 46 types of aircraft from a 42-seater to a single-seater-power glider.—Reuter.

DRASTIC & ONESIDED

Runciman's Statement In Commons Falls Like Bolt From The Blue

JAPAN AND QUOTAS

TOKIO, May 9.

"Drastic one-sided action enforced without notice," is how the Foreign Office spokesman described the British step to impose quotas in the Colonial markets.

It had aroused considerable resentment in Japan, but the Foreign Office has not yet decided to protest. Mr. Matsudaira was about to present Government's observations to Downing Street when Mr. Runciman's speech fell like a bolt from the blue.

Japan must protect treaty rights, but further investigation is needed to ascertain whether the British action violates the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. In view of the traditional friendship it was hoped that trade relationships would be harmonised.—Reuter.

SEPARATION SCARE

Sind Question In Commons

LONDON, May 9

Sir Alfred Knox at question time in the House of Commons invited Sir S. Hoare to make a statement to reassure public opinion in connection with Hindus in Sind withdrawing money from the Co-operative Societies fearing repudiation by Moslems in the event of separation.

Sir Samuel Hoare promised to ask the Government of India to make a report.—Reuter.

BERLIN, May 9.

The Reichsbank gold cover further fell to 21 million marks last week and is now only 5.4 per cent.—Reuter.

What Deoghar Taught Mahatma

PURI, May 9.

Mahatma Gandhi began his march on foot early this morning from Puri to Cuttack in accordance with his decision announced yesterday.

According to the present plan of covering eight miles daily Gandhiji will be due to reach Puri on the 16th instant.

Mahatmaji will pass through Harekrishnapur, Chandanpur, Kadua, Sakshigopal, Birpur Shottampr, Dandmukundpur, Pipli, Seolachak, Balkati, Satyavamapur and Ballanta. From Ballanta he goes to Telangapenth to attend the Allutkal Harijan Day celebrations on May 15. After finishing Cuttack programme Gandhiji entrains for Patna on May 16 night by Puri express.—United Press.

MARCH ON FOOT

PURI, May 9.

According to his changed programme Gandhiji is going to walk from to-morrow a total of eight miles daily. He, will reach Cuttack after eight days, and then he will leave for Patna.

Sanatinists paraded the streets this afternoon, carrying black flags.

When a public meeting was held in front of the Jagannath temple to be addressed by Gandhiji. Shoe-makers on the way decorated their shops while black flags were seen implanted on some other buildings near the meeting place. Conch shells were blown and flowers showered on Gandhiji when he arrived at the place of the meeting. The noarth and west gates of the fambus Puri temple were kept closed for fear it is said, of an attempt being made to force entry into it. The gates are stated not to have ever been closed during day time since the attack on the temple by the Mahomedan General Kalapahar. The meeting passed off peacefully.—A. P.

LESSON OF DEOGHAR

PURI, May 9.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press" on the eve of his departure for Cuttack Gandhiji explained reasons for his decision for finishing the Harijan-tour by walking as follows:

WHAT DEOGHAR TAUGHT HIM

"The idea is growing in me that I should finish the balance of Harijan tour by walking as far as possible. It has gripped me especially after the Deoghar incident. I would love to demonstrate to Sanatanists in every way I can that the Harijan uplift movement is essentially religious in conception and execution. I am anxious too to show that it does not depend for its spread upon swift locomotion. It is likely that if my message somes from the heart it will travel faster on foot than by rail or motor.

HOW DO WORKERS VIEW IT?

"If this suggestion does not appeal to the workers of Harijan cause, they must reject it summarily and I shall go through the belance of my tour in the best manner I can. Will the Chairman and the Secretaries of the remaining provinces, after consultation with their co-worksrs, wire briefly their views to me.?—United Press.

Big Surplus In Free State Budget

Pension Scheme For Ex-Members Of Republican Army

RELIEF TO TAX-PAYERS

LONDON, May 9.

The surplus of £13,55,000 over the budget estimate which the Irish Free State Minister of Finance was able to announce in the Dail to-day was a surprise to everyone. This is the second successive year wherein a substantial surplus has occurred and Government's most optimistic expectations have been surpassed.

Principal increases totalling 5,46,000 were equally contributed by the motor car and beer duties.

The results have enabled Government to reduce income-tax by six pence to 54 pence and tea tax to 4 pence per pound from 1/7.

All outdoor sport is exempted from entertainment tax.

Government has reduced the direct public debt by five million to seventeen million.

The new amount budgeted is approximately 35 millions against which the existing taxes and non-taxed revenue yield 24.

FRESH TAXATION.

Fresh taxation includes increase on imported newspapers from half penny to two-thirds penny, while the rebate of 7 pence per lb. on home-made tobacco will be halved. A pension measure will be introduced to benefit the ex-members of the Irish Republican Army, who fought "for the maintenance of the Republic" at a cost of £1,80,000.

The Minister estimated the surplus 31st March 1935 at £2750 —Reuter.

FRANTIC CONDITION IN RUBBER EXCHANGE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 9.

Frantic conditions prevailed on the rubber exchange following the announcement of quotas, the prices falling sharply excited dealings later, staging a partial recovery. While the traders have not yet found time to weigh up the implication, disappointment is felt at the too gradual restriction scale. It is estimated that stocks amount 600,000 tons at the year end, whereas 400,000 are regarded as normal. It is pointed out a 100 per cent quota in June July which is in excess of the current production, might enable planters and dealers to dispose of part of the excessive stocks in conformity with the provisions of the scheme. This, while ultimately clarifying the situation, is expected to result in temporary weakness. Furthermore it is anticipated that buyers would be inclined to hold off at present.

Details are expected to dispel the apprehensions of consumers regarding the violent price rises. It is felt that they have been generously treated. An expert interviewed by Reuter stated he expected the price to remain in the neighbourhood of seven pence in the near future. The Stock Exchange opines that the long position of the rubber shares is attractive to investors as for example yesterday's good investment and buying which should enable the market to absorb heavy profit taking by speculators for whom immediate prospects are not enticing.

AMERICA AND WAR DEBTS

President Roosevelt Says U. S. Stands For Their Collection

ASSURANCE TO NATIONS IN DISTRESS

WASHINGTON, May 9.

President Roosevelt has formally emphasised that the United States stands for the collection of war debts, but will grant a hearing to the nations in distress requiring reduction. Mr. Roosevelt has added, that the question whether token payments should be accepted in June would be decided on the merits of each particular case.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR LINER WRECKED

Boats Rush To Rescue

LONDON, May 9.

Three passengers and three crew on board the French air liner from Paris due in London at 12/45 hours have not arrived till 4/15 p.m. The pilot earlier recorded fog over the Channel and then sent an S.O.S. Intensive search has hitherto been fruitless.—Reuter.

LATER

The searching planes detected the wreckage of the air liner a few miles north of Boulogne. Boats are hurrying to the srene. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AUSTRALIA VS. CAMBRIDGE

Immediately after restart of play after Tea Ponsford playing stolid innings collected the requisite 3 runs to complete his first century of the present tour. He took three and half hours to complete this. The rate of his scoring later increased and when stumps were drawn for the day he had made 195 (not out). Brown was (not out) with 77.

The fourth wicket partnership which is not broken has produced 161 runs so far.

Ponsford (not out)	195
Brown (not out)	77
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wickets)	418

JAPANESE NAVY.

TOKIO, May 9.

The Navy's intention to extricate Japan from the fetters of the existing disadvantageous naval treaties was stressed by the Minister, of Marine addressing the Convention of provincial governors. He emphasised that the 1935 Naval Conference have a vital bearing on Japan's fate. He urged the governors to educate public opinion towards better understanding of the situation. Meantime the navy is taking every possible step to perfect national defence.—Reuter's Special.

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A. N. J. HARRISON,
Ag. Agent.
B.B. & C.I. Railway Company.
Bombay, dated 7th May, 1934.

8360

Public Notices

THE SEWREE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the Sewree Cotton Mills, Ltd., held on Monday, the 7th May, 1934, it was resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Mr. Purshotam Jivandas be appointed the liquidator. Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th May, 1934.

8361

N. Y. K. LINE

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Hakozaki Maru	10500	23 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

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Hiyo Maru	11600	4 June
Heian Maru	11600	23 June

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Meigen ,,	3rd May	10th ,,
Altai ,,	11th ,,	22nd ,,
Keifuku ,,	20th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	7th June
Havana ,,	3rd June	16th ,,
Shunko ,,	8th ,,	21st ,,

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in
M.-G.-M.'s Saga Of The Skies
"NIGHT FLIGHT"

CUTTING UP THE MONSTER

Crowds Rush To Colaba For Fat Of Washed-up Whale

A large number of people have been attracted to the Colaba beach to witness the spectacular sight of the huge Indian fin whale which was washed ashore on the evening of Saturday last.

Some people are also trying to obtain as much as possible of the fat of the monster. Dr. Nerurker, the Health officer of the Bombay Municipality interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative said "though we have no objection to people taking as much fat as they want we certainly object to their rushing at it in crowds."

This sea monster of gigantic size has been identified as "Balaeneptera Indica," a great Indian fin whale. It measures nearly 55ft in length and yet some portion of the tail is missing. It might be that this monster was killed in a tussle with some other sea monster and hence the missing tail. It is possible also that it died a natural death and the smaller fish might have feasted on its tail.

Similar monsters have been occasionally washed ashore on the Indian coast but as they have always been in a state of high decomposition their features could not be observed.

Dr. Nerurkar further said that this monster was not decomposed. The skin had gone off but the flesh was absolutely fresh.

The jaw bones which have been given to the Natural Historical Society to be kept in the Prince of Wales Museum are about 3 to 4ft long, and about a foot thick.

Dr. Nerurkar further said that, as they could olny work on the carcass, at the mercy of the tide, which gives them only three or four hours work per day, it will take a long time to remove the monster. They propose to cut it off into bits and cart it away from the beach.

This process was started on Wednesday and attracted a very large number of people.

This species of the monster is found in abundance in the cold regions but they do have a tendency to migrate to the Indian Ocean.

The delay in the removal of the monster was caused by the controversy between the Collector and the municipality as to who should arrange the removal. After some discussions between the Collector and the Health officer it was decided that the municipality should undertake this job.

Jai Singh, a Scout from Shikarpur (Sind) who is now on a walking tour round the world, arrived at Madras after completing 2,000 miles in five months. The object of his tour is to collect information regarding scouting in various countries for a book which he intends to publish. During his journey to Dharwar he crossed the forest where he encountered a leopard. He climbed a tree and clung to the branch until the leopard appeared.

Why The Austrian Socialists Fought

BECAUSE THEY WERE THE PIVOT OF LIBERTY IN EUROPE

Devere Allen writes in the "World To-morrow":—

They fought those Socialists, chiefly because fighting was the only means of resistance they understood, and because they preferred death to an ignominious collapse like that of the Social-Democrats in Germany. They fought because they had become, in their own sight and more or less in fact, the pivot of liberty in Europe; for Austria had long been the bone of contention among rival fascisms, and symbolized as well the decline of liberal French prestige in Eastern Europe. They fought because Austria's capital had earned the right to be called the center of democratic proletarian culture in the world. They fought because they had received a mandate from the people to share in the government of the country as a whole and by themselves to govern the incomparable Vienna.

INEXORABLE.

The march of events had been inexorable. Angered by the rising tide of Socialist sentiment in Vienna and parts of the countryside, the Austrian government in 1930 (Dollfuss was not then Chancellor) tried to stampede the public in the elections of that November. The authorities employed histrionic searches for Socialist arms and the circulation of rumours that a Socialist "plot" had been uncovered. Some 4,000 rifles, 20 machine guns, and 400,000 cartridges were confiscated. It was the government's story that these weapons had been smuggled in—a story that cropped up again, rejuvenated, during the recent combat. As a matter of ironic fact, a part of the arms had been stored where they were found, by the government itself in 1921: most of the remainder had been placed where they were "discovered," by the government itself when Mussolini was threatening to invade Austria with his Black Shirts in 1926!

The people refused to be stampeded. The Clericals lost seven seats, while the Socialists gained one. The Socialists' 72 could not, however, outweigh the combined strength of the Clericals, with their 66; the Schober bloc, with 19; and the Fascist Heimat, with eight; and so, although the Socialists had built up their support in Vienna to two-thirds of the electorate, they could not quite control the country as a whole.

It has been the strategy of the Heimwehr and the Dollfuss backers to spread the impression that the Austrian Nazi movement was being recruited largely from disillusioned Socialists; even the Foreign Policy Association Bulletin of February 16, 1934, hints that such a drift is likely now, thus joining the popular press in accepting the characteristic instability of Austrian Social-Democrats. There is slight ground for the prophecy, and none whatever for the reports of Social-Democratic apostasy in the past. The Nazi movement grew with mushroom speed in Austria; but its membership camp largely from Dollfuss's own party. Only 5,108 persons dropped out of the Social-Democratic Party in 1932, a loss far less in proportion than that experienced by the British Labour Party or by most labour organizations in a depression year. The drop was merely from 653,605 to 648,497. To be more accurate, it should be said that the male membership dropped 10,249, whereas the female membership rose by 5,141. Women comprised about half the total party membership.

Further evidence of the firmness of Social-Democratic and trade union support is found in the fact that whereas Dollfuss's party polled 35 per cent of the country's parliamentary seats in 1930, again rejuvenated, during the best he could get in Vienna's provincial elections of 1932 was only 20 per cent. Even after libelling the works councils and postponing elections to them (the works councils were an important device of industrial democracy) until he thought that thereby he might swing them away from the Socialists, Dollfuss finally in panic last September outlawed them altogether.

TECHNICAL DISPUTE

There can be no doubt that the triumph of Hitler in Germany and especially the Brown Shirt mopping up in Bavaria, Germany's most southerly region, loosed in Austria a Nazi campaign which all but overthrew Dollfuss last summer when it eventually engulfed the Styrian Heimwehr. Partly because the insistence of the Social-Democrats upon democratic procedures might permit the Nazis by an election to vote him out, and partly because he had to placate the reactionaries who were promising to aurn Nazi every day, Dollfuss began a series of encroachments against the Socialists and other workers which they resisted feebly, lest too strenuous a resistance, as they saw it, should open the door to the wolves of Hitlerism.

Seizing upon a technical dispute as a pretext, Dollfuss destroyed the National Council. He then resurrected the "wartime economic decree," originally intended to assure a food supply during the War, giving it an interpretation which enabled him to censor labor papers, or to confiscate issues prior to distribution. Foreseeing what would eventuate were this program carried forward, Otto Bauer leader of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party, declared on March 10 at a meeting of 2,000 working-class leaders in Vienna that "What has happened in Germany will not be repeated in Austria." That statement was answered by prolonged applause. He went on: "Because we have learned from the experience of Germany, we shall offer to the first attempt to follow in the track of Germany the most tenacious, obstinate and determined resistance."

As a matter of fact, that pledge was never fulfilled; not because it was insincere, but because the Nazi menace forced the Social-Democrats "not to stand on dignity,' as they put it, but to support Dollfuss either tacitly or openly. Even as recently as last January they proffered the little dictator their backing if he would unite with them instead of with the Fascist Heimwehr.

KAUTSKY'S WARNING

On March 31 the Socialist "Schutzbund," the workers' defense corps, a disciplined body estimated variously as to maximum strength up to 100,000 men, was dissolved by decree of the Chancellor. A hundred trucks filled with heavily armed troops were sent through the business and residential districts of Vienna to cow the sullen workers. The bulwark of their freedom, on which they had concentrated their hopes and training, had evaporated before the Socialists' eyes. The general strike, which the rank and file now saw as far more significant as a means of rebellion, had not been planned with equal energy and discipline. Otto Bauer was forced to confess in a lugubrious address that if called, a general strike might at such a crisis find the workers unprepared. The aged Karl Kautsky, discussing Germany, had just warned them through the labor press that without a majority of the population a general strike would be "the worst kind of quackery"—inspired to this view, it must be feared, in some measure, because it was being suggested not only by realistic Socialists but also by Communists of the Comintern, whose approaches he justifiably did not trust. How reliable this view was may be understood when it is seen that even at this time Kautsky was convinced that opportunities for revolt still existed in Germany.

One by one, through arbitrary decrees, Austria went Fascist. In April the city administration of Vienna was deprived of funds rightfully belonging to it, by a "robbers' program" of the national government. Social legislation, the fruit of Socialist leadership, was either emasculated or abolished, notwithstanding the fact that unemployment, thanks partly to Dollfuss's ineptness, was on the increase. (By the end of 1933 it reached 133,041 in Vienna alone, according to relief rolls) Memebers of the Heimwehr were converted into auxiliary police, and to the Socialists, Austria was rapidly taking on the aspect of a prison. The Communist Party, though numerically insignificant, was proscribed; it is highly entertaining to read the Communist attacks on the Socialists in view of the fact that the ban was vigorously fought by the Socialists through their press, by intercession, by demonstration, and by those shrewd though generally sincere manifestations of solidarity which had long prevented Communist inroads on the Social-Democratic forces.

In June the Socialists once more demanded the convocation of parliament. On May 18 a monster petition to this end had been confiscated; a revised petition, with "objectionable" passages removed, was confiscated May 29; a third was confiscated on June 9 and the last subsequently met the same fate.

In August, Dollfuss, ostensibly to hold the buccaneering Nazis back across the border, asked for permission to add 8,000 more troops to the 30,000 allowed under the treaty of St. Germain. The erstwhile Allies, not without uneasiness, gave in. These extra troops were as often used to suppress the workers as to fend off the Nazis. Sensing the slender margin by which Dollfuss was sustained in power, with the Nazis outside and in and the workers increasingly rebellious, the Roman Catholic hirarchy staged a huge rally in Vienna obviously with an oblique aim of strengthening the 'Christian" reactionaries behind the pious Chancellor. On October 9, 50,000 Socialists, in the great stadium where the delegates to the Congress of the Labor and Socialist International in July, 1931, had witnessed a marvellous pageant of socilism's ups and downs, were addressed by Vienna's Mayor, Dr. Karl Seitz—whose voice, however, could not reach them when the government disconnected the loudspeakers. Seitz concluded, as the loudspeakers came on for a significant moment: "Why heap up words? Determination is more important than speeches." The turn of policy became evident when the semi-official paper, the "Reichspost," bitterly assailed the Socialists for demanding the restoration of democracy, and asserted that the government would not only fight Hitler but would also "defend itself against" international Marxism.

PREPARED FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION

The October 21st conference of the Social-Democratic Party unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Party always was, and still remains, prepared for a peaceful silution of the crisis on constitutional lines. But the government has always responded to every declaration of this willingness with a renewed intensification of its struggle against the workers and the Social-Democratic Party.

In view of this fact the Party must carry on the struggle against the bourgeois distatorship with greater activity and take every opportunity of assuming the offensive.

In November, Nazis were on their way in greater and greater numbers to the concentration camp at Wollersdorf; another camp was ready for Socialists at Bruck. The death penalty was instituted for "sedition" and the jailyard reverberated to the hammers setting up gallows in the heart of a city whose inhabitants more than most people love good will and "Gemutlichkeit. The imitation of Mussolini continued with the inauguration of the "corporative state" and the abolition of parties—that is, of course, primarily the Social-Democrats. When the Chambers of Labor were wiped out—those proud bodies of labor democracy, elected by workers through proportional representation, to give workers an instrument rivaling the Chambers of Commerce—emotion ran strong among the victims. In the last election to these bodies the free trade unions, under control of the Socialists, received 430,820 votes, as against 56,837 for the Christian Socials, 42,960 for the German Nationals, and 15,272 for the Communists.

BAUER'S PROPHETIC WORDS

Finally, with the end of party rule, the proverbial last straw ignited. Extermination of the Socialists' organizations was begun. There followed a brief and heart-rending conflict characterized by an extraordinary courage on one side and unparalleled ferocity on the other. The words of Bauer, passionately spoken almost a year before, had tragically, if with a different meaning, come true.

Fascism here at home means that Austria will be dragged into the alliance of Fascist states. And that means that sooner or later, just as in 1914 we were sent to the shambles for the honor and glory of the House of Hapsburg, we shall be sent to the shambles once again for the honor and glory of My Lords Hitler, Mussolini, and Horthy.

The epic outcome of this evil drama so far as Austrian liberty is concerned, is known to all. Was the Socialist resistance wise? Was the method sound? What international factors were involved beneath the surface? What are the implications for the world's peace movement? What is at stake for socialism? In the present article, I have purposely excluded questions such as these. The issues are, however, of vital portent, and will be discussed in future numbers of "The World To-morrow."

TEA SHOP RAIDED

Four Persons Arrested For Receiving Satta Bets

Inspector Bhatkal, Sub-Inspector Donshakar and Sergeant Bevlin of the Agripada police station raided a tea shop situated at Clark Road on Tuesday night, and arrested four persons for receiving satta bets.

The Ooriya labourers of Burma have organised themselves under the Trade Union Act and formed an all-Oriya Labour Union with Mr. E. P. Pillay, as president and B. N. Mahapatra as Secretary.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

SHAUKAT ALI POINTS WAY TO COMMUNAL UNITY

Says Hindus Must Accept 14 Points For Time Being

MADRAS, May 8.

In an exclusive interview to the "United Press," on the problem of Communal Unity, Maulana Shaukat Ali said:

"Where there is a will there is a way. I am longing for peace between the two communities, the Hindus and the Muslims, as also between the British Government and the Indian people. Not that alone, I am equally anxious for peace between the various sections of the Mussalmans such that, as a first step towards the attainment of peace in all directions, the Muslims may be able, when the time comes, to speak with one voice on all important matters."

ACCEPT 14 POINTS FOR THE PRESENT.

Asked as to what then was the real impediment to the achievement of the Hindu-Muslim Unity the Maulana without a pause immediately said:

"I do not see any impediment at all. The Hindus must, for the time being, accept the famous 14 Points, which the leaders of the Muslims have put as their demand long ago. If I have any influence with the Hindu community, I would ask them at once to concede the Muslim demand for the time being, feeling quite confident that, with the passing of years and the increasing confidence which the Muslims would gain in the Hindus the temporary settlements would give way to lasting and useful settlements which would work to the welfare of both the communities.

BACKWARD COMMUNITY PLEA.

Questioned about the Joint and Separate Electorates, the Maulana said:

"I do not see what right the Hindus or for that matter of fact any other community has, to insist upon another community accepting joint electorates. To-day, the Muslims are a backward community and hence are right in their apprehension that their interests would not be well protected if they accepted joint electorates to-day. But after, say ten years, the Muslims might change their ideas and see that joint electorates are more beneficial to them. Then, they would join in a scheme of joint electorates, that is of their own free choice."

Asked about the question of re-opening the Communal Award question, the Maulana said that the Communal Award held the field to-day. But he said that they were always willing to consider any other scheme provided it was the result of the joint labours of the accredited representatives of both the communities.

GOOD BUT——?

Questioned about the recent Ranchi decisions, the Maulana said:

"The decision is good. But we Muslims have nothing to do with it. We have organised our Unity Board and it will be the business of that body to set up Muslim candidates from all parties constituting that Board, which includes Muslim Nationalists also, for Muslim constituencies throughout India."

In conclusion, Maulana Shaukat Ali paid a tribute of praise to the unselfish and patriotic work of Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar done for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Proceeding further he said:

"Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar achieved Hindu-Muslim unity. In fact, the 1927 Congress at Madras was the time when everything appeared alright."—United Press.

HOUSE RAIDS IN DARJEELING

Sequel To Attempt On Life Of Bengal Governor On Race Course

NO MORE ARRESTS

One Of The Assailants Makes Dying Declaration In Hospital

DARJEELING, May 9.

The dying declaration of one of the two assailants of His Excellency Sir John Anderson was recorded late yesterday night at Lebong Hospital.

The houses of several Bengali residents were searched in connection with this outrage but no further arrests are reported so far.—United Press.

MORE ABOUT DARJEELING TRAGEDY

How Assailants Were Arrested After Misfiring

DARJEELING, May 9.

One of the European Stewards of the Gymkhana who was close to His Excellency's box at the time of the incident, giving his impression said that immediately after the Governor's Cup race had finished, two Bengali youths in European costume rushed towards His Excellency box, quickly drew out arms and began firing at His Excellency. The man who took his stand on the right side of the box first misfired when he attempted to shoot from an automatic pistol. His second shot passed between His Excellency and Miss Mackenzie and hit in the leg Miss Thornton who was standing above the Governor's box.

Mr C. W. Tandygreen, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. who was nearly made a rush bored the assailant to the ground and held him down until assistance came, and the pistol could be wrested from him. The man, however, tried to fire all the time. He was wounded by one of the armed guard.

MISFIRED

The other man from the left side of the box also misfired when he took his first shot. His second shot went wide. At this point the Raja of Darwari who was close by jumped upon the assailant and struck up his hand thereby deflecting his third aim, and then tackled him. The guard then fired and wounded him in two places. Yet another man who was standing on the road at the back of the stand realising that the attacks had failed endeavoured to escape throwing away a revolver which he had in his possession, but he was caught by some local hillmen.

The assailants were then searched in the presence of Captain G. W. Hardy, steward, and several rounds of live cartridges were found in their possession. Both the assailants had entrance tickets. The hill people showed great resentment against the assailants, and were with great difficulty restrained from dealing summary punishment to them.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATION

A great loyal demonstration was made by a crowd of about 2,000 when H. E. the Governor left the course. Both the assailants are still alive and are said to stand a good chance of making a recovery.—A. P.

CALCUTTA AND PABNA ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Two girls and four youths were arrested to-day in connection with terrorist activities following raids on several houses in north Calcutta.—A. P.

Pabna.—A young Bengali who came here on a visit to a relative was arrested on Monday in connection with terrorist activities.—A. P.

18 Months R. I. For Breach Of Order

DACCA, May 9

A sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment was passed upon Nanigopal Ghose, on a charge of violating the internment rules. It was alleged that while home-interned at Dacca, he absented himself without permission from 22nd March to 15th April, and was arrested at Narayanganj. He pleaded guilty to the charge.—A. P

Merchant's Body Recovered

KARACHI, May 9.

The highly decomposed corpse of a Muslim hide merchant who had mysteriously disappeared was found floating in a canal at Mirpurkhas.

The police have arrested his servant who is alleged to have done him to death following chastisement.—United Press.

MAIRNE LINES SHOOTING OUTRAGE

Suspects Remanded: Police Allege Widespread Conspiracy

Waman Baburao Chavan and Vishnu Damle arrested in connection with the shooting outrage at Marine Lines were again remanded for 14 days by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday.

The Police alleged in applying for a further remand that there appeared to be a wide spread conspiracy and the two accused were suspected to be parties to it.

Both the accused arrived in Bombay from Ratnagiri at about the same time and they were seen together till the afternoon of the actual shooting.

An application for bail made by Mr. Talpade on behalf of Damle was rejected by the Magistrate.

The arrest of Chavan the principal accused was made following an alleged attempt on the life of Sergeant Sweetland residing in the A. F. I. Headquarters, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

HARMSWORTH LITERARY PRIZE

Awarded To Lord Dunsany For Best Novel

The Irish Academy of Letters has conferred the Harmsworth Literary Award for the best work of imaginative prose by an Irish author during 1933 on Lord Dunsany for his novel, "The Curse of the Wise Woman."

The final adjudication was made by Mr. John Masefield from a number of books submitted.

These were selected by a special Reading Committee from an extensive list of books nominated by members and associates of the Academy.

The Harmsworth Literary Award, donated by the "Sunday Dispatch" and the Harmsworth family, will be awarded annually by the Irish Academy of Letters.

Lord Lunsany is a poet playwright and novelist of international fame.

MYSOREANS' EXCURSION TO URAN

About 150 members of the Mysore Association went to Uran on Sunday last on their annual excursion in a specially chartered motor launch. The extensive gardens and the mansion of Khan Bahadur D. H. Bhiwandiwalla was very considerately placed at their disposal by the kindly owner. After a sumptuous dinner at the pavilion, the occasion was also utilised to bid farewell to a distinguished Mysorean in the person of Mr. N. N. Iyengar, J.P., A.M. I.C.E., Deputy Secretary, Bombay P.W.D., who will shortly go over to Mysore as Chief Engineer to the State Government. The President of the Association, Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, in a short speech eulogised the technical and administrative abilities of Mr. Iyengar and wished him a successful career in his own state. After a group photo, the party returned to Bombay by about nine o'clock at night.

RAIN TO INCREASE IN KASHMIR

POONA, May 9.

The western disturbance persists over the Northwest Frontier and has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir with a few falls in North-west Frontier Province and Punjab Hills and scattered duststorms in the plains of the Punjab. A few thundershowers are also reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, Madras, Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point one-and half Toungoo three-quarters, Minbu quarter, Silchar one-and-half, Chittagong quarter, Dalhousie Sonamarg, Gilgit quarter, Kodaikanal and Coonoor half.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Kashmir and extend along the North-west Frontier and in the Punjab Hills, Scattered thunder-showers will recur in Burma, Assam and Bengal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9th May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.4 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2

BENGAL SALT INDUSTRY

Handicaps To Large-scale Production

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A Press Note on the possibilities of Salt manufacture in Bengal issued by the Government of Bengal states:—

"Of late, enquiries have been made as to what the Government of Bengal were doing to revive the salt industry in Bengal. When the additional salt import duty on salt was imposed, it was stated that the proceeds of the duty would be devoted to the development of the salt sources in those provinces which consumed the imported salt. Bengal is by far the largest consumer of the imported salt. There is therefore a natural curiosity to know what Government were doing to revive this industry in the province. The point at issue is: can salt be manufactured in Bengal on a commercial scale at a cost which will enable it to be sold in competition with salt manufactured in other parts of India?

HANDICAPS TO PRODUCTION

"The standard methods of production of salt from sea water are by solar evaporation and by boiling. In 1932, the possibilities of salt production in Bengal were investigated by Mr. Pitt of the Northern India Salt Range Division. He found that neither of these methods was suited to the conditions in Bengal. The salinity of the sea water on the coast is very weak. The communications are difficult so that the cost of transporting coal to the saliferous tracts and of bringing the manufactured salt into the Calcutta market will be prohibitive

PITT'S SCHEME.

"The method of solar evaporation is utterly unsuited as the working season is very short, extending from about the middle of November when it is certain that the rains have ceased to perhaps the middle of February after which there is always the possibility of heavy rainfall. Mr. Pitt suggested that manufacturers might try an experiment by the combined method of solar evaporation and boiling. This process however holds out no chance of success. The cost of production by this method according to Mr. Pitt's estimate would be 13 annas per maund of Rs. 81-4-0 per hundred maunds. Prices in Calcutta at present for Aden and Karachi salt are under Rs 50 per hundred maunds in fact it is Rs. 42 per hundred maunds for Karachi salt while the price for Aden salt is Rs. 45 per hundred maunds.

"Another method of manufacture of salt in Bengal is from crusts of salt which form on the sea-shore and on the banks of rivers in the coastal areas. It is clear that this cottage industry can never be turned into a commercial venture. The villagers do not incur any cost of production or of transport whereas a company must pay for hired labour and for the cost of transporting fuel and the manufactured article.

BURMA METHOD

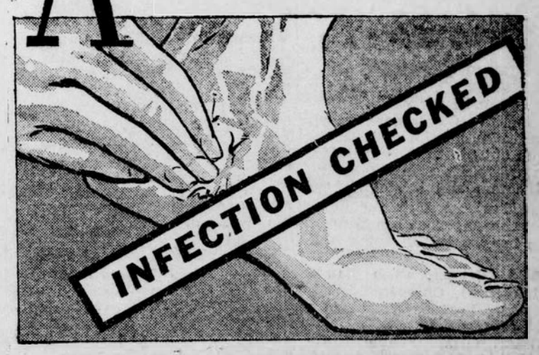
"A fourh method of manufacture has recently come to the notice of Government. In Burma pits are dug in the factories situated on the Arakan coast and the water which percolates into these pits is found to be of a high degree of salinity. The brine is left for a few days to condense by evaporation and is then boiled. The success of this method obviously depends on the existence of a sub-soil bed of salt. It has been claimed that such a bed of salt stretches along the Midnapore coast and that pits dug there have yielded brine of a high degree of salinity. If that be so, this method may establish the manufacture of salt in Bengal on a commercial scale as the rain-fall on the Arakan and Bengal costs is nearly the same and the manufacture can be carried on throughout the year by putting up sheds over the pit-heads in the rainy season."—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9/5/34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A SCRATCH



APPLY LISTERINE IMMEDIATELY

Try Listerine Tooth Paste. See how your teeth will sparkle after only a few days use.

A scratch is such a simple thing—many of us neglect it entirely. Yet how dangerous—the skin is broken, germs can enter and infection set in—unless proper precaution is taken.

Whenever the skin is bruised or broken, whether by scratch, cut, sting or burn, always be safe—apply Listerine Antiseptic, full strength, at once.

Listerine kills germs, soothes the painful areas, heals the tissue and helps speed recovery. Moreover, Listerine is absolutely safe to use; deadly to germs, but harmless to the most delicate human tissues.

Always keep a bottle of Listerine on hand ready for any emergency. Use it as a daily gargle, too, to prevent colds and sore throat.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC E57

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES.

(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY, WHEN IT IS COOL & REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR.)

PROGRAMME FOR WEEK ENDING 13th MAY, 1934.

SATURDAY	12-5-34	xx Pirwari or Ulwa	3.30—9.00 p.m.
SATURDAY	12-5-34	x Round "Dufferin"	6.30—7.45 p.m.
SUNDAY	13-5-34	xx Ulwa Creek	9.00—1.30 p.m.
SUNDAY	13-5-34	xx Isle of Nahava	3.30—7.30 p.m.
SUNDAY	13-5-34	x Round "Dufferin"	6.30—7.45 p.m.
Fare per person.		x Re. 1-0-0.	xx Rs. 1-8-0.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS at TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

8365

PUSHED INTO GAMBLING DEN!

But Magistrate Disbelieves Woman's Allegation Against Police

Considerable flutter was created among the Lamington Road Police at Girgaon Court when a woman named Mala Chamba alleged questionable conduct on the part of the police in conducting a gambling raid.

The woman was arrested a few days back and was put up to-day before the Magistrate.

She stated with tears in her eyes that she had been to the suspected gambling den to get some water for her husband, when the police pushed her in.

Her husband, she added, hearing her cry, however, appeared on the scene.

Along with her eight others, including her husband were arrested and placed before the Magistrate.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story in view of the fact that her name had been mentioned in one of the Sutta "chits" kept by the owner and produced in the Court as exhibits.

Arji Cowa, the husband of the woman was, however, acquitted.

The wife was sentenced to pay a fine Rs. 15.

The owner of the gambling-house was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 90.

Three of the accused were acquitted.

TOUTING BY ALLAHABAD LAWYERS

Bar Council To Enquire Into Barrister's Conduct

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

It is reliably understood the Chief Justice and Justices Thom and Bennet of the Allahabad High Court have passed orders respecting the complaints about touting made recently against certain clerks of lawyers practising in the High Court. It appears one complaint was made by a Mr. Bijairam (a client of Mr. Darbari, advocate) against a Mr. Lakhraj, clerk of Mr. Linroy Barrister. Another is made against one Mr. Chiranjilal, a clerk of Mr. Gopalsaruppathak advocate.

Their Lordships' judgment is not yet available, but it is reliably understood they have held Lakhraj guilty of touting and ordered the removal of his name from the register of clerks which is maintained by the High Court.

Chiranjilal is suspended till July 20.

Their Lordships further forwarded the complaint against Mr. Linroy to the Bar Council for enquiry.

EUROPEAN DIES IN CALCUTTA MAIL

Heart Failure Verdict Returned At Inquest

In a first class compartment of the Calcutta Mail which reached Bombay this morning the dead body of a European gentleman, aged about 50 years, was found.

The body was identified as that of Mr. Arthur Graham Dovey, manager of the David Sassoon Mills and the cause of the death, as the Post Mortem revealed, was dilatation of the heart leading to heart failure.

SHOCK FOR SANATANISTS

BENARES, May 9.

A batch of Orthodox Sanatanist volunteers belonging to the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangha with its Office at Benares, roamed through the busy quarters of the city shouting to observe Hartal to vindicate their protest against the Temple Entry Bill. But to their utter disappointment, in this most sacred city of Kashi, renowned for its orthodoxy and culture, not a single shop was closed in spite of their earnest efforts and persuasion.

A meeting was also held as previously announced but the prominent feature being the non-appearance of the public.

With the exception of a few Vidyarthis and conveners, no body was present.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

The fully dressed body of an unknown Hindu male, aged about 30 years was found floating in the sea opposite the Gateway of India last night.

There were no wounds on the body, but the cause of death could not be ascertained as decomposition had set in.

* * * *

Krishna Babaji, a Hindu (50) died this morning at the K. E. M. Hospital from an injury on his left thumb received a fortnight ago, when he accidentally fell from the cot on which he was sleeping.

* * * *

Mr. A. Ratanlal A. Panday made a complaint on Wednesday in Girgaum Police Court that a servant formerly employed by him named Sanoo Mahim was responsible for a daylight robbery in his residence at French Bridge.

* * * *

He adduced in his evidence that a knife belonging to him was found in possession of the accused and that he was found knocking about between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. when the theft was committed.

IMPROVING AGE-OLD IMPLEMENTS

Junagadh Darbar's Welcome Move

JUNAGADH, May 9.

A new Department of Agriculture with the aim of improving the age-old implements, the system of irrigation and the method of cultivation has been started by the Junagadh State Government under the supervision of Mr. Iyengar.

Commenting on the necessity of such a department, the Dewan says that there is clearly much room for improvement of agriculture in the State and some organisation for this object is necessary. From experience it is found that the usual propaganda work relied on elsewhere by organising agricultural shows and model farms is not likely to be suitable, as the cultivators may not be capable of assimilating the advice offered to them and of copying the example shown them.

A "Communique" issued in connection with the Department of Agriculture states that it should be the aim of the Department to teach the agriculturists better use of implements, formation of seed societies on co-operative lines and the means of fighting insects pests.—United Press.

Simla.—Mr. Owen Roberts, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council who came up to Simla for medical treatment died in the Walker Hospital on Tuesday night. He was vice-president of the Punjab European Association, and was associated with many public bodies in the Punjab. He was 57 years of age.—A. P.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRL

Accused Discharged As Girl Is Over Eighteen

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 9.

A sensational kidnapping case against Mahmud Ishaq son of a Police constable in the station has just come to a close with the discharge of the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Mahomed Ishaq, son of a police constable and a tailor by profession, kidnapped Kamalamma, a Vaisya girl widow, from the residence of her father, a former stamp vendor of the District Court from Balaram in British Jurisdiction.

It was alleged that Ishaq inveigled her to the railway station some months back on the pretext that her father wanted her, and subsequently disposing of her gold bangles took her with him to a town 80 miles away got her converted to Islam and married her.

On the complaint of her father the girl was traced and restored. The defence alleged that some time later, when extradition proceedings were pending she wrote a letter to her lover alleging that her father was attempting to procure an abortion and asking Ishaq to send poison for doing away with her father. Kamalamma managed to escape her father's vigilence and rejoined Ishaq in Hyderabad City. The question involved was with regard to the age of the girl, and the Magistrate discharged Ishaq on the ground that Kamalamma was over eighteen years when the alleged offence took place.—United Press.

BRADMAN OUT FOR DUCK

Splendid Recovery After Bad Begining At Cambridge

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 9.

The match between the Australians and the Cambridge University began to-day in dull weather. The outfield was damp owing to the overnight rain. Woodfull won the toss and elected to bat on a good wicket. Upto the lunch interval the Australians had made 80 runs for the loss of three wickets.

Oldfield, Kippax (who is ill with influenza), Chipperfield, O'Reilly and Bromley stood down the list of players.

BRADMAN OUT FOR DUCK.

Woodfull and Ponsford opened the Tourists' first innings. When the Australian Captain had made 21, he was out to a very easy catch by Cox, at mid-on, off Davies. Bradman joined Ponsford, but was dismissed by Davies before he could break his duck. Bradman appeared surprised to have been beaten by a slow ball, which broke quickly from Davies, who is an old Blue of Tonbridge. McCabe was the next man in, and had made only 15 when in attempting to drive Grimshaw, was caught by Newman at midoff. Darling filled in the breach and the pair carried the score to 80 for the loss of three wickets. Ponsford making 30 and Darling 8, when lunch-interval was taken. The scores:—

AFTER LUNCH.

When play was resumed after lunch, Ponsford had a larger share of bowling. He reached his individual fifty after batting for two and a half hours. His first half-century included 24 singles. When Ponsford was 66 he gave a hard chance which was not accepted.

BEAUTIFUL DRIVING.

Darling batted well and collected his 50 runs in two minutes over an hour. Darling showed liking for Davies' bowling but when two short of century, he was caught by Human at midoff offf ourth ball of Cox's first over. Darling's ninety-eight made in an hour and a half included one six scored off Davies and fourteen boundaries. He was strong on legside and drove beautifully. The third wicket partnership between Ponsford and Darling produced 130 in 90 minutes. Brown replaced Darling at wickets and Ponsford and Brown were still batting with 97 and 15 respectively. The total reached 257 for four wickets, when the teams adjourned for tea.

Davies is the 23-year old right-hand bowler, specialising in leg-breaks. He plays for Kent II Eleven. His bowling analysis before lunch was 10 overs, 5 maidens, 21 runs and 2 wickets.

Bradman's duck to-day was his first in England.

Fall of wickets:—42 for one, 46 for two, 71 for three, 210 for four.

ST. ANDREWS, May 9.

British Walker Cup player Munn has withdrawn from team owing to illness and Lionel Crawley replaces him.

In Surrey Amateur Golf Championship Martin Smith beat Grant Gowan two and one.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS (1ST INNINGS).	
Woodfull c Cox, b Davies	21
Ponsford (not out)	97
Bradman b Davies	0
McCabe c Newman, b Grimshaw	15
Darling c Human, b Cox	98
Brown (not out)	15
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wickets)	257

CHESTER CUP RUN.

LONDON, May 9.

The Chester Cup run at Chester to-day over a distance of 2 miles, 2 furlongs, resulted as follows:—

1. BLUE VISION
2. NEGRO
3. BROWN JACK

Twenty ran.

Won by 1/2 length, four lengths separated the second and the third.

STARTING PRICES:—100 to 6 100 to 12 Brown Jack.—Reuter's Blue Vision: 10 to 1 Negro and Special.

VICEROY'S FUND

SIMLA, May 9.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 51,55,730.—United Press.

The Calcutta police are on the look-out for Manmohan Mukherjee of Rambandhrapur, District Faridpur, who is wanted under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.—United Press.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Nadkarni Cup Semi-Final

South Kanara And Bombay Portuguese Assn. Draw in Play

History repeated itself in the replay of the second semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament on Wednesday evening. The Bombay Portuguese Association initiated the attack and took the lead right from the kick-off through their Centre-forward, Mendonca and they held on to it till minutes from the final whistle, despite the most strenuous efforts of the South Kanara team.

When things looked bad for the latter, Dejoo, their brilliant inside left, made a desperate solo rush into the Portuguese Citadel and Scored the equaliser. Martin should have stopped the ball as it went rolling into the goal, but perhaps he was unsighted. On the whole, the luck was on the side of the Portuguese. Although South Kanara had by for the major share of the exchanges, they could not translate the opportunities into solid account.

Towards the end of the game Kotian, their left full back, got a bad cut on the forehead and had to retire. Pushparaj fell back from the forward line to his place. The Portuguese failed to take advantage of this deficiency and came out with the scoreboard showing a goal on either side. The Second Replay will be played on Friday next.

THE RESULT:—

South Kanara	1 goal
Bombay Portuguese Association	1 goal

THE TEAMS:—

South Kanra:—Mandon; Suvarna and Lakaya Kotian; Narayen, Amin and Ganesh Kotian; Shetty, Pushparaj, Shriyan; Dejoo and Bangera.

Bombay Portuguese Association:—Martin: John and K. Menon; Nqronha, Fernandez and Telang; Salim, Franklyn, Mendonca; Gabriel and Menon.

THURSDAY'S TRIAL MATCH

Colaba United vs. The Rest, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

AERODROME FOR CEYLON

Cause Of Delay In Construction

COLOMBO, May 9.

Certain details that were asked for by the Executive Committee of the State Council from the partment of Public Works having been delayed, the Government is now confronted with a tough problem with regard to the construction of the proposed Ceylon Aerodrome.

The Executive Committee, after considering the proposals made by the Director of Public Works for building the aerodrome at Ratmalana, approved the project and asked the Department of Public Works to provide certain further details. This information was not available when the Executive Committee considered the new Budget estimates with the result that it could not be included in the aerodrome project in the Colony's Budget for the next financial year. On a report made to it, the State Council is now being asked to make a final pronouncement on the matter.—United Press.

MISSES LESTER AND HARRISON AT SIMLA

SIMLA, May 9.

Miss Muriel Lester and Miss Agatha Harrison who came here to take a few days' holiday are staying with their friend Rajkumari Amritkaur.

Miss Lester in an interview to the United Press stated that their visit to Simla was only the fulfilment of her promise given to her hostess that she would stay with her when she came to India. Both Miss Lester and Miss Agatha Harrison propose to leave Simla on Monday or Tuesday to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Patna. Miss Lester sails from Bombay for London on June 16.

Miss Lester met Lord Willingdon yesterday at the Viceregal Lodge and lunched with His Excellency. She denied that her visit here was in any way connected with the object ascribed to her by the Indian press. Her principal object in accepting Rajkumari Amritkaur's invitation is to take advantage of Simla's coolness and quiet which she is utilising for writing a book on "Non-Violent Movements in Europe" which have been started after the War. She will give special emphasis on the activities of "International Voluntary Service" founded by Dr. Cresole who is now touring India. Miss Lester has just started writing the book and hopes to finish it before leaving Simla. She will speak on "World Fellowship" at Himalayan Brahmo Mandir on Saturday.—United Press.

RAIN SAVES LEICESTER FROM DEFEAT

Dawson Scores 91 Runs By Stolid Play

LONDON, May 8.

The match between Leicestershire and Australians which commenced on Saturday at Leicester, resulted in a draw to-day. The following are the final scores:—

Leicester 152 and 263 for 9 wickets.

Australians 368 for 5 wickets declared.—Reuter's Special.

Resumption of the third and last day's play in the match between Leicestershire and the Australians was made to-day in showery weather. The wicket was good. After adding nine runs to the last total the Dawson-Armstrong partnership was separated, the latter player being out l.b.w. to O'Reilly for seven (44/2). Berry joined Dawson and the pair carried the score to 80 for no further loss, Dawson batting 39, Berry batting 12, when rain intervened and no more play was possible till lunch.

O'REILLY PROVES DEADLY.

The Dawson.—Berry partnership raised the score to 160 when Dawson was wellheld by Barnett off Darling for 91 (160/3). The outgoing batsman played a stolid innings in the course of which he made no mistake. He reached the boundary on thirteen occasions. Eleven runs later Hazelrigg was out to a beautiful catch by Bradman at short leg off O'Reilly for three (171/4). Western was the fifth man out before he had commenced scoring, having been held by Wall who was playing as substitute for Bromley (175/5).

At the same total the next wicket fell, Berry failing to a catch by the same substitute off Fleetwood-Smith, when he had scored 48 runs (175/6).

The next wicket too fared no better Riddington being cleanbowled by O'Reilly for duck without a single run being added (175/7).

At tea the score stood at 210 for seven, Geary batting 12, Astill batting 17.

ASTILL 50 NOT OUT.

Resuming after tea Astill and Geary raised the score to 237 when Geary was out l-b-w to Fleetwood-Smith for 27 (237/8).

Smith was the ninth man out when he had just contributed a single, being stumped by Barnett off Fleetwood-Smith. Stumps were drawn at 263 for nine, Astill carrying his bat with 50 runs, twenty of which came through boundaries.

The bowlers were handicapped by the wet ball, while the fielding was not of the usual high standard, due to the cold wind affecting the players.

Detailed Scores:

LEICESTER (Second Innings).	
Armstrong l-b-w O'Reilly	7
Dawson c Barnett b Darling	91
Berry c Wall b Fleetwood-Smith	48
Hazelrigg c Brahman b O'Reilly	3
Weston c Wall b O'Reilly	0
Riddington b O'Reilly	0
Geory l-b-w Fleetwood-Smith	27
Astill (not out)	50
Smith st. Barnett b Fleetwood-Smith	1
Extras	25
Total (for 9 wkts) at close	263

Bowling Analysis: Darling 1 for 40; Fleetwood-Smith 4 for 83; O'Reilly 4 for 40, Ebeling 0 for 55; and McCabe 0 for 20.

SURREY AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

(SPCIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 8.

Playing at the Royal Wimbledon links in the Surrey Amateur Golf Championship, Grant Goven (course record holder with 69) qualified for the matchplay stages with an aggregate of 75+81 equal 156.

He meets in the first round E. Martin-Smith who equalled the course record with 69 in the second qualifying round.

WILL AUSTRALIA WIN ASHES?

Ex-Australian Test Player's Opinion

COLOMBO, May 9.

"With equal luck and no 'bodyline' bowling Australia will recover the Ashes." This is the frank view of Edgar R. Mayne one of the best known old cricketers of Australia who passed through Colombo on his way to England to witness the Tests.

Mayne was a member of the 1921 Australian team that visited England and he first played for South Australia.

Speaking of the Australian team he said that the side was a good all round one, but he would have liked to have seen L. Negal, the Victorian fast medium bowler in the side. He thought that Negal would be a big success in England.—United Press.

OOTACAMUND RACES

Blackpearl And Faithful II Deadheat In Baghdad Plate (Div. I)

(From Our Correspondent).

OOTACAMUND, May 9.

First Race at 2-45 p.m.

BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 7-1/2 furlongs.

1. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VORTEX, 8-7, S Black
2. Messrs. Stokes and Mane's AL MANDOOB, 8-11, Spackman
3. Mr. Ali Asker's MASHAL, 9-2, Rosen
4. Mr. Wallace's WAEEL, 8-13, Rylands

Also ran:—Takreet 9-4, Red Label 8-5, Yemen 8-0, Black Tiger 7-7.

Race won by 1-1/4 lengths, 3/4 length and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 5-3/5 secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 Mashal, 3 Vortex, 9 to 2 Takreet, 8 and 10 to 1 the others.

Tote paid Rs. 14/3 for win, and Rs. 6, Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 for places.

Second Race at 3-15 p.m.

HOBART PARK PLATE: Distance 7-1/2 furlongs.

1. Mr. Evans' GALACTIC, 9-0, Spackman
2. Earl of Shannon's LAND OF HOPE, 7-7, Moore
3. Maharaja of Kolhapur's TOMTIT, 8-7, S Black
4. Mr. Ali Asker's JOLI BLOND, 7-4, Rosen

Also ran:—Butterfly 9-4.

Race won by short head, 2 lenghs and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 33-3/5 secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 Land of Hope, 3 Galactic, 4 Tomtit, 6 Butterfly, 7 Joli Blond.

Tote paid Rs. 18/8 for win and Rs. 7 and Rs. 6/8 for places.

Third Race at 3-45 p.m.

GOSCHEN PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.

1. Mr. Ali Asker's PAMELA MARY, 8-13, Marland
2. Mrs. Clarke's MYTILUS, 8-3, Rylands
3. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOUNTGARRETT, 7-12, S Black
4. Mr. Paul's ROSENANTE SECOND, 7-13 B McQuade

Also ran:—Bismark Second 9-4, Mothersboy 9-1.

Race won by 1-1/2 lengths, 1/2 length and 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 16-3/5 secs.

Betting: 9 to 4 Pamela Mary, 7 to 2 Mytilus, 9 to 1 Rosenante Second, 4 and 6 to 1 the others.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Fourth Race at 4-15 p.m.

BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. II):—Distance 7-1/2 furlongs.

1. Messrs. Saunders Bewe and Gordon's JEREMY, 8-1, Rosen
2. Mr. Davies' JUNE, 8-4, Graham
3. Mr4 Miran Sahob's CHAYNA, 7-4 H McQuade
4. Mr. Syed Mehdi's FARAJ PASHA, 9-4, Southey

Also ran:—Kurdi 8-9, Al Capone 8-7, Roi de Lair 8-3, Fury 8-2.

Race won by 2-1/2 lengths, 1/2 length and 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 50 secs.

Bettings: 3 Faraj Pasha, 4 June, 9 to 2 Fury, 6 Jeremy, 7 and 8 to 1 the others.

Tote paid Rs. 30/8 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Fifth Race at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY PLATE:—Distance 5-1/2 furlongs.

1. Mr. Sanad Abdul Rehman's HASNA, 8-10, Rylands
2. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREAT POWER, 8-8, Aldridge
3. Mr. Fraidoon's PACKARD, 7-10 Mendoza
4. Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's O'BRIEN SECOND, 8-4, B McQuade

Also ran:—Farid Pasha 9-3, Rajub Pasha 8-12, Carter 8-5, Sardar 7-4.

Race won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length and neck.

Time: 1 min. 16 secs.

Betting: 7 to 2 Hasna, 4 Great Power, 5 and 8 to 1 the others.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win and Rs. 10/8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 22 for places.

Sixht Race at 5-15 p.m.

BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. I):—Distance 7-1/2 furlongs.

1. Mrs. Koelman's BLACK PEARL, 9-4, Southey
2. Mrs. Buckley's FAITHFUL SECOND, 8-4, Harding
3. Mr. Shamlan's SABHANOOR, 8-12, Rylands
4. Mr. Visvanth's REDOUBT, 7-13, Hill

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Defender 9-4, St. Fortunat 9-0, Ahnaf 8-0.

Race won by dead-heat for the first place, Sabhannor finished 2 lengths behind the dead-heaters. Two lengths separated the third and the fourth.

Time: 1 min. 49-2/5 secs.

Betting: 9 to 4 Black Pearl, 5 Defender and Ahnaf, 6 the others.

Tote paid Rs. 6 Black Pearl and Rs. 17 for Faithful Second for win and Rs. 7 Black Pearl and Rs. 10/8 Faithful Second, and Rs. 9/8 for Sabhanoor for places.

FOOTBALL REFEREE ADMITS BLUNDER

Mistake In International Match At Wembly Causes Comment

A mistake by the referee cost Scotland their most prized Soccer triumph of the season on April 14 —the match against England at Wembley.

England won by three goals to none, but all the Scottish players and officials are convinced that they would have won had not the referee S. Thompson, of Ireland, awarded a foul when Bastin fell in the second half.

Actually, there was no foul. Bastin simply fell as he tried to take the ball from a Scottish defender.

But the referee awarded a foul and from the free kick Brook scored.

COSTLY MISTAKE

As the Scottish players crowded round him Mr. Thompson admitted that he had made a mistake.

Massie, the Scottish captain, said:

"Bastin was not fouled in any way. The referee admitted frankly that he had made a mistake.

'It was a costly mistake for Scotland. Up to that point, in the second half, we simply overran the English team, and did everything but score.

"But that free-kick goal knocked the stuffing out of us."

ADMITTED FOUL

English Football Association officials refused to admit that Scotland deserved any better fate. They strongly denounced McGonagle the Scottish back who tripped Crooks, of Derby County, when he was making straight for goal near the end of the first half.

McGonagle did not know that he was on the point of causing an international incident.

'I fouled Crooks'," he admitted frankly. "It was the only way I could stop him. There was nothing bad about it."

ESSEX DEFEAT KENT

Sussex Trounce Hampshire By 9 Wickets

LONDON, May 8.

The match between Northamptonshire and Middlesex which commenced on Saturday resulted in a win for Middlesex by 6 wickets.

Northants 124 and 152 (Peebles 5 for 54, Robins 5 for 39. Middlesex 220 and 59 for 4 (Mathews 4 for 15).

Kent vs. Essex: Essex won by two wickets. Kent 273 and 133. Essex 244 and 166 for 8 (Cutmore 97 not out, Freeman 5 for 87).

Nottinghamshire vs. Somerset: The match was not played today.

Sussex vs. Hampshire: Sussex won by 9 wickets. Sussex 337. Hampshire 118 and following on 254 (Arnold 50). Sussex (second innings) 37 for 1.

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 337 for 3 declared, Derby 115 and following on 88 for one (Townsend 50 not out).

M.C.C .vs. Yorkshire: Yorkshire won on the first innings. Yorkshire 410 and 219 for four declared (Sutcliffe 51, Leyland 104 not out). M.C.C. 333 and 125 for four (Wyatt 50 not out).

Oxford University vs. Worcestershire: The match ended in a draw. Worcester 299 and 246 for eight declared (Gibbons 93, Pataudi 56). Oxford 377 and 94 for 2.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. V. AUSTRALIA

LONDON, May 9.

The following will constitute the M.C.C. Team to play against Australia on May 12.

Chapman (Captain), White Wyatt, Turnbull, Valentine Killick (Surrey), Brown, Peebles, Oldfield, Hendren and Bowes.—Reuter.

WALKER CUP GOLF

Bookmakers Invade St. Andrews

LONDON, May 8.

Bookmakers and their clerks are invading St. Andrews where the Walker Cup match between Great Britain and the United States will be played on Friday and Saturday.

Members of the Royal Ancient Golf club disfavour the innovation, but it is understood that no official action is contemplated.

At the moment the bookmakers are quoting 6/4against Great Britain.

AMERICA CUP CHALLENGER

"Endeavour" Gives Satisfaction On Maiden Trip

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Tom Sopwith's America Cup Challenger "Endeavour" made a maiden trip on the Solent in perfect weather with Sopwith at the wheel. The designer Mr. Nicholson was aboard and the boat appeared to move easily under the mainsail jib and staysail. Mr. Nicholson expressed satisfaction at the way she shaped.

"TRY AGAIN GIRL'S" THIRD FLIGHT

LONDON, May 9.

Miss Jean Batten, the "try again girl" who crashed near Rome on April 22, started from Iympne for New Zealand on her third attempt this morning with only provisions of apples, berley sugar and coffee and landed at Marseilles in the afternoon. She intends to reach Rome to-night then fly to Athens, Baghdad, and Karachi along Scott's route to Darwin, her ultimate destination being Auckland.—Reuter.

Deep, restful slumber for those who take

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 every night

Sleep is Nature's finest restorative; for during sleep your body and brain are rested. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 has a doubly beneficial action. First, it induces deep, sound sleep; and secondly, it assists your body and brain to recuperate more thoroughly by its extra nourishment.

Four of the most valuable foods in the world are blended in Fry's. 4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors. Be sure that you and all your family take Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every night. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself. You will like the rich chocolate flavour.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhikh Vad 12, 1999.
Muslim: Moharrum 25, 1353
Parsi: Adar 6, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7 4m
High Water 9-54, 21-49
Low Water: 2-39, 14-55
Public meeting about Mill Strike, Azad Maidan, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
S S Comorin with English mails of April 26 due at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 12

S.S. Strathaird with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Examination in Agriculture, B. Ag Examination, and F.E., S.E (Civil), S.E (Mechanical), B.E (Civil) and B.E (Mechanical) Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 5th May 1934 was 306; of these 201 were males and 105 females.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society a concert will be given by Khan Saheb Manji Khan, son of Khan Saheb Alladia Khan at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Bombay.

MANDVI SWADESHI EXHIBITION POSTPONED

The Committee of Mandvi Swadeshi Exhibition has decided to postpone the holding of the Exhibition for the present owing to certain unforeseen circumstances.

All the advances made by the stall-keepers will be refunded to them.

CENTRAL KONKANI MARATHA SANGH

Under the auspices of the Maratha Association a meeting was held in the American Mission High School Byculla, on the last Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. A. R. Redkar which resolved to establish a Central Konkani Maratha Sangh. A managing body of the Sangh was elected for 1934-35.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Altai Maru" left Colombo on May 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 12.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S CLUB

A public meeting of seamen of all departments+Deck, Engine room and Saloon will be held at the Elphinstone Garden opposite the Town Hall, Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 10 a.m. to consider the course of action to be adopted to have the Clan Line re-opened for employment of Bombay seamen.

DR. B. R. PATEL & CONGRESS HOSPITAL

The Hon. Secretary of the Congress Free Hospital writes:—

Doctor Bhasker R. Patel, the Chief Medical Officer of the Congress Free Hospital has been detained under unavoidable circumstances at Ahmedabad, after his release from Dhulia jail as his father had an attack of paralysis long before the doctors release.

He will come over to Bombay and will take over charge of his office this week.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Penang and Japan per s.s. "Yoko Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2.30 p.m. on Thursday (10th instant)

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday (16th instant)

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DADABHOY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed expressing regret for the demise of Dr. A. L. Nair, late President of the Association.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla and Mr. V. C. Setalvad were elected President and Vice-Presidents, respectively, of the Association and Dr. M. Venkatrao was elected as a Member of the Executive Committee to fill up an existing vacancy.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).
CAPITOL—"The Conquerors" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. 11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music. 12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

5-0 p.m. European Programme. Another Talk by Mr U. NO. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capital Cinema. 6-30 p.m. The Gramophone Co., presents. A Celebrity Concert. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Radio Hints by Prof. Hasto. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening and available rates. Recitation of Quasidas and Munajats by Mrs. Syed. 9-30 p.m. A Grand Concert. By Kha Saheb Abdul Karim. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom
7-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey, London.
8-15 p.m Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr. Howard Marshall.
8-30 p.m. B.B.C Theatre Orchestra.
9-25 p.m. Gramophone records.
9-45 p.m. The Waterways of England.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Chamber music; gramophone records.

WORLD PEACE AND FELLOWSHIP

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Raja J. P. Bahadur Singh of the World Fellowship of Faiths will deliver a public lecture on "World Peace and Fellowship" at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

Mr. M. V. Vanketeshwaran, Secretary League of Nations, Bombay Branch, will preside.

RAID IN SUTTA GULLY

38 Persons Arrested

There was a great commotion in Sheikh Memon Street on Wednesday evening, when the Princess Street Police again raided the old Sutta Gully, and arrested 38 persons, who were found there, on a charge of gambling under the Gaming Act.

The incident caused a great sensation as the place was crowded with merchants, Marwaris and brokers at the time.

The "Old Sutta Gully" is a lane and naturally there were a large number of persons present. The raiding party was led by Inspector Raje and Deputy-Inspector Karnik, with Sub-Inspector Desai and a posse of constables. Punctually at 4-15 p.m. they formed a cordon round the lane, and roped in all persons on the spot.

Over a thousand rupees found on the persons of those arrested, were taken charge of by the Police and they were marched off to the Princess Street Police Station. The men were later released on bail.

MATINEE at 4 p.m. TO-DAY

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with RICHARD DIX

VICTORIOUS MARCH OF TUNGANS

Capture Of Yangihissar And Yarkand

SIMLA, May 9.

According to latest reports from Kashgar, the Tungas captured Yangihissar, killing Amir Nurahmad and many others, on 12th April. The Tungan troops then advanced towards Yarkand and entered the city on 20th April. Khoja Niaz Haji and his troops again withdrew without fighting after arresting Sabitdamulla and others desirous of peace. The Tungans left Yarkand after two days in pursuit of Khoja Niaz Haji. The position of Tungans in Kashgar area vis-a-vis the provincial authority at Urumchi and the attitude of both to the Nanking Governmenat remain most obscure.—A.P.

KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER

Succeeds Hon. Sir G. H. Hidayatallah In Executive Council

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanjee Cooper to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, in succession to the Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, K C S I., whose period of office expires on June 22nd".

(Khan Bahadur Cooper is now a Minister in the Bombay Government, having been appointed to the post on the death of Sir Rustom Vakil. Khan Bahadur Cooper has been a Member of the Legislative Council for a number of years, but has seldom taken part in its deliberations. He was for several years a Member of the Non-Brahmin Party and President of the Satara District Local Board.)

MR. TAUNTON TAKES CHARGE

New Commissioner Welcomed

Mr. I. H. Taunton took charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay on Wednesday. At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held the same afternoon Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Chairman, welcomed the new Commissioner, and hoped that his term of office would be marked by an expansion of the beneficient activities of the Corporation.

Mr. Taunton replied in suitable terms.

India School Of Accountancy, Calcutta

The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta, the premier correspondence school in India, was founded by Mr. S. L. Banerjee, F.I.C.A., in 1920, with a view to teach Bookkeeping and Accountancy by correspondence. He was joined later on by Mr. J. L. Bose, F.I.C.A., Postal Tuition was not viewed with favour at that time. Many were in doubt about the efficiency of the correspondence course in India. Within the last 14 years of its existence, the India School of Accountancy has proved beyond doubt that the Postal Tuition is quite successful.

The institution will celebrate its 15th anniversary in 1935 in the new building of the Founder Principal at P. 251 Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta. The old students are requested to let the authorities know their present address, and occupation, so that the School Record may be prepared in time for the anniversary. The students who have not yet got the earliest numbers of the School organ, may apply for the same.

DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL FEATS BY HARIJANS

To-day's Special Attraction Of Khadi Exhibition

The special attractive feature of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, at Vanita Vishram, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day will be a demonstration of physical feats by untouchable pupils of Harijan Vyayam Mandal on the grounds of the exhibition.

All are cordially invited to attend the function.

VISITORS

Following amongst many others visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition on Tuesday.

Sir Manubhai Mehta (Diwan of Bikaner)

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathebhai (ex-Naib Diwan Baroda State).

Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas (Sir Nyayadhish Bhavnagar State)

Rao Bahadur Shivratan Mohotta.

Mr. Osman Sobani.

Mr. R. P. Richardson of Bombay Cotton Laboratory.

KHADI EXHIBITION FEATURE

The special attraction of the All-India Khadi Exhibition this (Thursday) evening at Vanita Vishram will be "garbas" and "ras" entertainment programme by Gujarati ladies of Bombay at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) All are invited to attend the function.

A section in the All-India Khadi Exhibition showing how all cloth requirements of a maternity home can be supplied by Khaddar.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF BENGAL GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Calcutta Corporation, the University Syndicate, the British Indian Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Howrah Municipality and the Darjeeling Bar Association have all passed resolutions condemning the outrage and congratulating His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on his providential escape.

The Corporation adjourned its business at this evening's meeting and as a mark of rejoicing at His Excellency's life being saved, has declared a holiday for tomorrow.

The Mayor intimated that he had sent a message to the Governor on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta, conveying their sincere congratulations.

All sections of the House united in condemning the outrage, stress being laid on the fact that the present Governor was endeavouring to tackle the Terrorist problem in a way which none of his predecessors had done.z

It was suggested for the consideration of the leaders of the Swaraj Party in Bengal that organised propaganda against Terrorism with a view to mobilising public opinion against the menace should be made the principal item in the programme of the Party's constructive work.—A.P.

ASSAILANTS IN HOSPITAL

One Has Four Bullet Wounds

DARJEELING, May 9.

The Associated Press on further enquiry learns that the alleged assailants who are in hospital, gave their names to the Police as Bhabaniprasad Bhattacharjee and Rabindranath Banerjee, not Jitendra as reported earlier. Bhabani received four bullet wounds, one on the shoulder, two on the thigh and one on the other while Rabindra, the second alleged assailant, received a cut in the forehead and is complaining of some pain in the thigh, but received no bullet wounds as reported earlier.

IN CUSTODY

Five other Bengali youths (in addition to the two alleged assailants and the third man who was arrested while running away from the Race Course) who were arrested following the incident gave their names as

(1) Romes Chandra Bhattacharjee of Benares,

(2) Susil Kumar Basu of Purnea.

(3) Rammohon Ghose of Calcutta,

(4) Rabindranath Bose and

(5) Amarkumar Bose, the last two being brothers hailing from Calcutta.

These five are being detained till completion of investigations.

MILL STRIKE AND OUR DUTY

Public Meeting To-day At Azad Maidan

Under the auspices of the Mill Strike Relief Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Azad Maidan. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai and others will speak.

Subject:—"Mill Strike and Our Duty."

Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR'S ARREST

RATNAGIRI, May 9.

The arrest of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is understood to have been made under Section 3 (2) of the Bombay Emergency Powers Act 16 of 1932. He is detained in the Ratnagiri prison.—A. P.

LATE MR. B. R. MADGAOKAR

(By Mr. B. S. Turkhud).

By the passing away of Mr. Balwantrao Ramchandra Madgaokar last Saturday at Chowpatty, the mercantile community of Bombay has lost an earnest man of sterling honesty, straight and upright principles and unblemished character, who never allowed himself to be swayed from the right path by personal political or party prejudices. Mr. Balwantrao Madgaokar's father, Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Madgaokar was connected with one of the leading firms of Bombay, Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co., for nearly half a century and was one of their trusted workers in whom they had such great confidence that they appointed him as their principal buyer in Manchester for the whole of India. After Mr. Balwantrao left college, his father pursuaded him to interest himself in business. He began humbly but built up the business on such sound lines that it involved a turn over of several lakhs of rupees. His principals Messrs. Graham and Co., had implicit faith in him. The business increased beyond expectation and he had to take Mr. Bhimji Kara and his own nephew, Mr. Bhalchandra Madgaokar, as partners. Mr. Balwantrao was the first Deccani gentleman to enter into the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market about 35 years ago. He had to work his way in an entirely hostile atmosphere for this business was then the monopoly of the Gujarati community, but Balwantrao by his sweet ways and straightforward disposition, managed to win over the confidence and respect of that community and was upto the end held by them in great esteem.

Mr. Balwantrao inherited from his father, Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Madgaokar who was a Sanskrit scholar, his intense love for literature and the true refinement which comes from the pursuit of Truth, which is another form of Beauty. To him as to Keats (a poet, whom he loved and admired and to whose tomb, he paid a visit during his tour in Europe) "a thing of beauty was a joy for ever."

This love for beauty, harmony and peace and all that they connote was the outcome of his intimate relations with men like Ranade, Bhandarkar Heramb Chandra Moitra, Debendranath Tagore, Pandit Shivnath Shastri, P. C. Muzumdar and others. They were his spiritual Gurus and he always loved to talk about them and freely quoted their wise sayings At the root of this loveable nature and noble character, was a strong religious foundation which enabled him to move through life with a quiet unassuming dignity, all his own.

The Brahmo Samaj, popularly known as the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay, of which he was the Vice-President and a Trustee for a number of years, has by his death suffered an irreparable loss. The interests of the Samaj were always before his mind and the writer of this small and humble tribute can recall the time and labour he devoted to going round with him from day to day with the begging bowl for the improvement and enlargement of the present building of the Prarthana Samaj. It will always be a living monument to his love and devotion to the Samaj.

Secretary Of Strike Committee Arrested

WHY 800 WORKERS OF ELPHINSTONE MILLS WALKED OUT

Mr. R. K. Bhogle, Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee, was arrested on Wednesday afternoon on a charge of having delivered an inflammatory speech at a meeting of the workers.

Further details are now available about the dramatic walk-out staged by 800 workers of the Elphinstone Mills on Wednesday. It appears that about a thousand men resumed work at the Elphinstone Mills on Wednesday morning as usual. Soon after about 800 men downed tools and refused to work. They then left the Mills in a body. The management were taken aback, by the sudden change that came over the men and found themselves in a quandry. Inquiries were set afoot and it was found that some strikers had entered the Mills in the guise of "black-legs" and they had spread a story that the management was going to charge for the meals which had been supplied to the "black-legs" during the past two weeks. They were also, it is reported, told the men that the cost of these meals was to be deducted from their wages. The "black-legs" naturally resented the proposed move and walked out in a body with those responsible for the spread of alarming news.

FREE MEALS.

The management put up a notice on Wednesday evening that they had no intention of debiting the cost of the meals to the "black-legs", but at the same time they disapproved of the action of the "black-legs" in adopting so hasty a measure which had caused a dead-lock in the Mill. They also intimated that from Thursday no meals would b supplied free of cost to the workers.

The Assur Virjee Mills have put up a notice that they will pay off their men on May 12.

The situation in the mill strike on Wednesday night was quiet. The strikers claim that they have succeeded in their counter-propaganda tactics and they are now confident that the meagre attendances at the mills which are kept open, would be no incentive to keep them open even a day longer.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS

To Be Presented To Mill-Owners

The Secretaries, Joint Strike Committee, write:—

The effect of the millowners to 'open' the Mills by hired blacklegs have definitely failed. Today the Elphinstone Mills and the Manchester Mills had to close down because the few workers who went in came out in a body. The number of workers in other mills which kept open also declined.

To-day's crop of arrest include the Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee, R. K. Bhogale. This is the third secretary of the Joint Strike Committee to be arrested. The first two being W. U Kulkarni and Lalji Pendse. Two members of the Strike Committee, Messrs. Chimaji Jadhav and Baburao More have also been arrested.

To-day the Strike Committee has issued a handbill calling upon the unemployed workers to elect their representatives on the Strike Committee and have announced five meetings in different centres for that purpose.

The Strike Committee has decided officially to communicate the 20 demands of the strikers to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association and the Government of Bombay. In this letter the Strike Committee has recorded its determination to continue the strike until all the 20 demands have been granted.

LOCK-OUT THREAT TO WORKERS

NAGPUR, May 9.

A warning that the Empress Mills will be closed down unless a sufficient number of workers present themselves for work on or before May 11 is conveyed in a notice issued by the Director of the Empress Mills to-day.

The notice was posted at the Mills this evening. It points out that in spite of the previous notice asking men to continue work peacefully, operatives struck work and absented themselves since May 5.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL IN DEHRA DUN

Better Comforts In Jail This Time

DEHRA DUN, May 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was brought here from Calcutta this morning. He was taken down at Harrawala Station from the Howrah Express and from there brought in a car. It is understood that greater comforts are provided in the Jail for him this time. His quarters are fitted with electric light and he has a kitchen and a bathroom.—A.P.

RED SHIRT LEADER SENTENCED

PESHAWAR, May 9.

Khadim Mohdakbar of Charsadda, an old Red-Shirt Leader, who was arrested under Section 124, I P C for delivering a speech reciting incendiary Pashto poems, was tried by Mr. Dundas, D.C., Peshawar, and sentenced till the rising of the Court.—A.P.

FUTURE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

An informal Conference of Bombay Congressmen will be held on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mahavir Jai Vidyalaya Hall to consider the future programme of the Congress. This Conference is in continuation of the one recently held.

Official And Personal

Mr. N. Vintcent lunched at Government House, on Wednesday.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lloyd and Miss M. K. Davis dined at Government House, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema performance at the Excelsior Cinema, on Wednesday.

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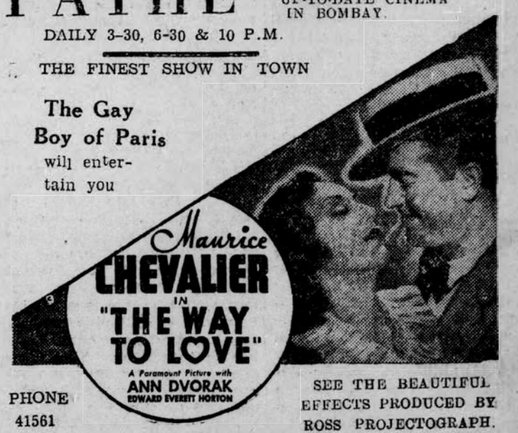

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1934

A CURSE AND A WARNING

The attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal is as idiotic as it is dastardly. The wickedness of such outrages is self-evident to all normal men and should be particularly so to Indians steeped from times immemorial in the creed of Ahinsa or Non-violence. Their futility has so often been demonstrated in the history of India as of many other countries that only men with diseased brains would believe that these outrages can do anybody any good. They can only do incalculable harm to the very cause which their perpetrators profess to have at heart, especially at a time when the country, as a whole, is pledged to non-violence even in resisting violence and tens of thousands have cheerfully borne the innumerable sacrifices which the cult of non-violence must necessarily involve. Bengal has already suffered grievously from the consequences of murderous revolutionary crime. That such crime, obviously on an organised scale, should still persist in that unhappy province, is proof positive that there is something seriously wrong in the methods adopted to combat this evil. The Darjeeling outrage should, therefore, be an eye-opener to all concerned and should lead them to examine most anxiously those methods and find out what is wrong or defective in them.

People's Responsibility

This should be the special responsibility of the people of India and, in particular, the people of Bengal, who suffer most from the consequences of revolutionary crime. Having pledged themselves to non-violence the public must do everything possible to stamp out every trace of avoidable and organised violence in any part of the country. Apart from higher considerations, it is to their own political advantage to see that violence does not nullify the hard-won achievements of non-violent resistance. It will not do for them to say, as some short-sighted and misguided people do: "Revolutionary crime is an evil largely of Government's own making. It is, therefore, their special responsibility to combat it. They alone have adequate resources to do so effectively." This is fallacious reasoning. Whatever may the root cause of the revolutionary movement in India, the movement itself does most harm to the people and not to the alien bureaucracy. It is, therefore, the special duty of the people to combat the pernicious movement, whether Government really help them or hinder them, as they often unconsciously do. As for resources, Government can do little without the active co-operation of the people in remedial and preventive methods that are both sound and acceptable to the bulk of the people. The history of Bengal during the last few years should bring home this simple truth alike to the Government and the people.

Government's Duty

It is time Government, too, realised the need for doing everything possible to secure the full co-operation of the public. The Bengal Government have tried these several years a number of extraordinarily drastic measures to suppress the Revolutionary movement. But, evidently, they have not succeeded to the desired extent. They should, therefore, seriously examine their whole policy towards the movement and remove from it all the objectionable features that make people's co-operation difficult. We cannot too often stress the point that mere repression can never stamp out a revolutionary movement and that a bold policy of conciliation and generous constitutional reforms alone can immediately disarm the movement and soon eliminate it altogether. It is a blunder to suppose that conciliation and reforms will be regarded as a sign of weakness and will only strengthen the movement. It is a greater blunder to rely on a mere pretence of conciliation and reforms. That will only strengthen the hands of the revolutionaries by driving even the others into despair and desperation. Once Government substitute genuine conciliation in place of the present repression, they will secure what they have so far failed to secure, the fullest measure of co-operation from the people. And only with the aid of such co-operation can they succeed in stamping out the revolutionary movement. That movement is a curse to the country. But its persistence, in spite of continued repression, should be a warning to Government and the public alike.

Film Art And Industry In India

The review of the work of the Motion Picture Society of India presented at its annual general meeting is decidedly helpful in revealing the manifold problems of the cinema industry in India. The activities of the Society have been detailed at some length in the Hon. Secretary's report and in the presidential speech of Syt. Mayashankar Bhatt. It is obvious from these that the Society has done valuable work in obtaining tariff concessions on imported raw films and thus stimulating the cheaper production of Indian films. The Society has justly claimed other concessions as well. And, it will naturally be some time before it will succeed in obtaining them. In the meantime, the Society is rightly given by Syt. Mayashankar Bhatt the chance to compare its position with the one occupied by international institutes with similar aims. The comparison is, of course, a contrast. It is suggestive of the work the Society has yet left practically untouched. It is not, naturally, a "comfortable thought" for Syt. Bhatt to note that many of the activities, apart from those connected with the tariff concessions, have remained uninitialed by the Society. It has, no doubt, begun with the correspondence which it expects will secure educational films from foreign lands. But education, like charity, must begin at home. Syt. Bhatt has also, very rightly, drawn attention to the vital importance of the cinema in national life. The Motion Picture Society of India should be able to guarantee that place. Hitherto, Indian films have not, it may be pointed out, influenced perceptibly the vital problems of national life.

The Film Convention which the Society proposes to organise in December will doubtless be the right occasion, as Syt. Bhatt has suggested, to discuss the conditions which help or hinder the producer, the distributor and the exhibitor. But they do not constitute the entire industry. Nor are they, the entire community of the public. The film actors and actresses, artistes, the film-goer, the studio artists, artisans and operators also must claim attention and practical assistance from the Society. Above all, it must not be forgotten that the cinema industry in India, placed as it has been, will take long before attaining the scientific technical perfection of Holywood or Elstree. But it can, if it so determines, create, as in Russia, its own international place and status. For, like the Russian industry it has an almost infinite artistic wealth to tap, which can help it to assert its international claims almost immediately. The film industry in India will be insignificant if it fails to realise its greatest asset—the national heritage of beauty.

OUR TRAMWAYS

Diamond Jubilee Celebration

(BY RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER, B.A., LL.B.)

On Tuesday the 15th May the Bombay Tramways will complete a record of sixty years of their life of great usefulness and public utility. No one will deny that tramways have played a very important part in the development of this city. With the publication of Bombay Act I of 1874 on 15th May 1874, the tramways came into legal existence and with the progress of time they have been extended in various parts of the city and can to-day boast of the cheapest and most convenient medium of transport from one part of the city to another. For a period of 35 years the tram cars were run by horses and for the last quarter of a century very swift electric traction has been employed resulting in speedy transport of passengers from great distances. In point of cheapness our tramcars even beat railway trains. Which Railway company carries to-day its passengers, even of the lowest class for an anna-and-a-half from Sassoon Dock to Dadar? Although for a short period there were two classes in tram cars—the upper and the lower—the tramways have during a greater part of their existence, proved great levellers, treating passengers of every grade and station of life in one uniform manner. I have seen millionaires sitting on the same bench with mill-workers.

Mr. Edwardes' Prophecy.

In 1902 the late Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., wrote in his "Rise of Bombay" as follows:—"Could one only be sure that improved communications, that electric traction through Sewri, Parel, Sion, Mahim and Matunga, would be carried into swift execution, then might one prophesy with greater determination regarding the great city of the the future, and an increased population, worthy of the capital of the Western India." We have had tramways so far as King's Way to the North, and a scheme will shortly be put into execution for extending the lines first towards the King's Circle and shortly after to the other wards of the city abovementioned, though the line was extended as far as Parel a few years after the above prophecy was made. Some attempt at this form of communication had already been made in Colaba in October 1860, that is, nearly 14 years before tram cars appeared on public roads, when the Municipal Commissioners (as the Councillors were then called), on the application of the Colaba Land Mill, allowed them to lay down tramways through the Company's ground and across the Colaba Causeway, conditionally for six months, with a view to their satisfying themselves that the working of them would not prove an obstruction to the public traffic over the Causeway.

Original Grant.

The original grant was made on 12th March 1873 by the Justices of the Peace for the City to Messrs. W. F. Stearns and G. A. Kittredge for the right to construct, maintain and use tramways with single or double tracks. Authority was given for immediate construction of tramways from a point near the Grant Buildings, Colaba to Money School and from Rampart Row to Crawford Market. Cars from Money School to Pydhownee along the Kalbadevi Road and from Crawford Market to Pydhownee were to run on a single track. Other points were to be allowed in the city for the tram lines at certain places, when approved by the Municipal Commissioner. The cars and carriages were to be worked with horse-power or "other animal power", only. What other speedy "animal power" than horse-power was contemplated it is difficult to say unless perhaps bullock traction was meant!

Great need was then felt for increased facilities of transit and opening up new residential and trade quarters. A properly organized system was carried through when the original Bombay Tramways Company came into existence in 1873. By 1875 the Company extended their line from Colaba as far as the Byculla Bridge, and the next year from Wellington Fountain to Bazar Gate Street, passing by Elphinstone Circle. In 1877 a line was laid down from the Tramway stables to Sassoon Dock and the next year from the Esplanade Road to Portuguese Church Street via Girgaum Road, and the following year from Pydhownee to Grant Road via Bapu Khote Street. With the opening of new roads in the city the lines were further extended in various directions. The construction of tramways on new roads and streets has offered great induce-

(Continued on page 8).

GOANS : : AND : : : SWADESHI

Diagnosis Of The Malady That Condemns The Whole Race To Cultural Sterility

(By TRISTAS DA BRAGANZA CUNHA).

I

The author of this article who is well-known in Goa as "T. B. C" is a National leader and journalist and has had the privilege of being in charge of the Goa Branch of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. da Braganca, Cunha is entitled to speak authoritatively on Indo-Portuguese affairs because he has not merely been a keen student of each of their aspects but has always served his people and his country with an unassuming but rare devotion. During his sojourn on the continent for several years he distinguished himself with his contributions to the most important French political-literary journals and was the author of an interesting and interpretative study of Mahatma Gandhi even before M. Rolland published his.

Since his return to his mother country he has been working, as best he could in the stifling, stagnant conditions in Goa, for the uplift of his people not merely with his pen but by organising, not without self-sacrifice, cottage industries that could solve the economic problems of the Goan masses.

It has been responsible, in no small measure, for a phenomenal growth and organisation of several important Indian industries involving both handicraft and use of machinery.)

FACTOR OF POPULATION

The extraordinary development of Indian industries, which were condemned to stagnation and extinction, is the most positive result of the tremendous movement for a new consciousness that is revolutionizing India. The disciplined will of the Indian people, who systematically refused to patronize foreign goods and gave preference to Swadeshi products, contributed to give great impetus to the re-birth of national industries by raising them from the decadence to which they had been reduced and saved from sheer misery many Indian artisans.

Thanks largely to its colossal population of some hundreds of millions, India is one of the greatest consuming centres of the world and thus holds a powerful weapon which permits her to assert her will where the vital interests of the country are concerned. The factor of population here plays, more than in any other country, a very important part. It is the reason why the disciplined organisation utilized for the development of swadeshi industries managed to create a highly desirable situation of swadeshi ideology.

The economic objective of swadeshi is quite evident. It aims at hindering the annual drain of Indian money to the coffers of foreign capitalists and to keep the national riches in India, making, at the same time, use of national initiative, capital and work. Swadeshi promotes the development of our own resources and facilitates the exploitation of the natural riches for the benefit of the Indian people.

Swadeshi also means the renaissance of the national arts and a reaction against the slavish adoption of foreign taste or certainly the bad taste imposed by the invasion of foreign trash. Hence this magnificent florescence of local maunfactures, products of Indian artisans' skilfulness and their marvellous art. On the intellectual and cultural planes, swadeshi is a manifestation of mental independence, of India's revolt against imported formulas foisted on her by foreign influence. It is the affirmation of our own personality and demonstration of our national dignity which is manifesting itself now in a powerful and impressive manner.

GOANS' APATHY

But, whilst the swadeshi movement is progressing, with such vigour and intensity all over the country, what has been the Goan action in favour of the Indian industries? What has been our manner of reaction against similar problems that we have to face in our economico-political life? We remain in the attitude of mere spectators, timidly afraid of manifesting the least sympathy for the titanic struggle and continue to live entirely resigned to our sad fate. We are quietly importing goods six times the value of our exports, thus paying the tribute of our resignation and slavery, and still candidly believe ourselves civilized because we are great consumers of cheap western and Japanese goods.

Not a single effort is made in the matter of development of our industries and local arts and handicrafts for which there is not even the least provision in the state-budget; but we pay for sending samples of our products to all international exhibitions to show the decadence of our old arts and manufactures. This is all we do in favour of the local industries. And Goa refuses even to patronize swadeshi products. Although Goans depend for almost everything on Indian resources and products, Indian goods on entering our territory pay duties equal to those paid by foreign goods and have sometimes to fight against greater difficulties and thus Indian products are expensive in Goa, our market being flooded by cheap manufactured goods of foreign origin which are great competitors for the Indian products.

We are an economical dependency of India. It is India that absorbs the only raw materials which our primitive methods are capable

(Continued on Page 9.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GROWING RENUNCIATION

Mahatma Gandhi's decision to make his Harijan tour hereafter on foot marks one more stage in his striving after perfect identification with the lowliest of the lowly. It is a decision which only super-men can make and follow in these modern times and in a country of vast distances like India. Much can be said against it from the point of view of pure reason, but, perhaps, more can be said in favour of it from several other stand-points. In any case millions in India will feel drawn nearer still to their beloved leader by his ever-growing spirit of renunciation. His Harijan propaganda will hereafter be slower and less spectacular than it has so far been and will directly reach fewer persons. But it may be expected to be far more real and effective where it is actually carried on and indirectly it will touch the hearts of millions even outside India. His march to Dandi on foot roused the country as nothing had done before.

MAKING FOR REVOLUTION

Despite obvious contradictions the British Constitution has hitherto worked, more or less, satisfactorily because the House of Lords was merely an apology for a second Chamber. Ever since 1911 the House of Commons has been decisively supreme. For Asquith, employing effectively the threat—Morley actually possessed a list in his pocket—to use his powers and flood the House of Lords with new peers, bullied their Lordships into surrendering their powers as regards Money Bills and as regards their veto on other measures. All this naturally worked against Tories who have always predominated in the Lords. Smarting as they were under the humiliation, the Labourites actually frightened them and there has been talk, for a long time now, about "reforming" the House of Lords, in other words, making it quite safe against the Labourites and an effective instrument of reaction. But the drastic changes proposed by Lord Salisbury—which would literally make their Lordships supreme over the people's representatives—are evidently too much even for the Tory Government which has proclaimed its neutrality. Lord Snell has aptly described it as "a dangerous and revolutionary measure." And if it is passed it will bring in, sooner or later, a Revolution.

LABOUR LEADERS' RELEASE

We congratulate Miss Maniben Kara on her acquittal and the other labour leaders who were discharged under the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate because the case against them was considered by the prosecution itself to be too weak. The arrest of these leaders by the police on little or no ground proves the difficulties under which the textile strikers have to carry on their struggle against the organised attack of owners on their wages and conditions of work. We are heartily glad that these leaders are out, because, apart from other advantages to workers from their presence, it will serve to help in the struggle being conducted in an atmosphere of non-violence.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION

In opening the annual session of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce at Calicut Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty drew pointed attention to a new and significant feature in the country's attitude towards the protection of industries through heavy duties. For long there was little or no opposition to the industrialists' demand for protection, but now every such demand is jealously examined by interests other than the industrialists. Agriculturists and consumers in general rightly insist that their interests should not be for ever sacrificed to ensure profits to the capitalists. The public now are more discriminating in their demand for protection and support it only if in the long run protection helps the country in general. Capitalists seeking protection will do well to take note of this tendency and to strive duly to safeguard the interests of Labour and consumers in general when demanding protection to their industries.

MR. KIRPLANI

The tributes that were paid to Mr. H. K. Kirplani, the retiring Municipal Commissioner, at the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, were not merely formal but were prompted by genuine feelings of appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Municipality and the City. The citizens of Bombay, we have no doubt, share the regret, to which expression was given at the meeting, that Mr. Kirplani's services could no longer be available to the city. Considering the remarkable success with which Mr. Kirplani has carried out his duties we see no reason why Government should not have extended his tenure of office as Commissioner. Mr. Clayton, who was not a very great success as a Commissioner, from the point of view of the citizens of Bombay, was permitted to continue in service for a number of years. Why was this not done in the case of Mr. Kirplani?

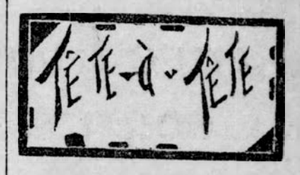
Press Views

A Pyrrhic Victory

The textile strike in Bombay shows as yet but little signs of an early settlement. The mill-owners are, however, optimistic and feel that there has been an improvement in the situation. Possibly, they are not wrong in the sense that the strikers, having no adequate resources to enable them to stand out long, are bound sooner or later to rejoin duty. But what the mill-owners should remember is that if the strike collapses, it will not be because the workers had no case, but because of the impregnable position in which the economic depression has placed the employers for the time being. While the workers were ill-advised in declaring a strike in circumstances so unpromising for its success, the employers should, on their part, recognise that unless they reorganise the whole industry in all its aspects and make it as efficient as that of other countries, their victory over labour is bound to be pyrrhic.—"Hindu."

Imperative Duty

The Bombay strike situation is stated to be unchanged. About 50 mills have been affected and about 85 thousand workers are idle. After having put the whole lot of Labour leaders behind the prison bars, the Government seems to imagine that its duty is finished. In no other country this sort of official attitude would be tolerated for a day. The Bombay Government is responsible for the maintenance of industrial peace in Bombay. This responsibility can be fulfilled only if the Government intervenes speedily and effectively and secures relief for the starving men. The Government can and ought to take immediate action on its own motion to bring the strike to an end. It is the imperative duty of the Government to intervene, because the strike is directly traceable to the dilatoriness of the departmental inquiry into the industry.—"Tribune."



A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY:

If your son is of no earthly good, train him to be an air pilot.

* * * *

Mr. Clayton who was not a success as a Municipal Commissioner "was permitted to continue in service for a number of years." "Why" asks our alter ego, "was this not done in the case of Mr. Kirplani?"

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. P. Mody—it is rumoured that he is at present living too high up, for things of the earth earthy, in an aeroplane, busily dropping leaflets on strikers—the duty devolves on us to answer the question: because Mr. Kirplani is very obviously not Mr. Clayton.

* * * *

So that you may regard as unfounded the other suggestion that Government are by no means certain that a clandestine smuggler of dead extremists" portraits will not do something worse if allowed the freedom. At least precaution—even against the imaginary—are better than prevention and cure.

* * * *

Referring to Mr. Runciman's announcement regarding Japanese competition, the "Daily Herald" asserts that he is "playing with fire."

"N'importe," friend. The colonies and India will supply the balm.

* * * *

"Youths Have No Doubt About To-morrow"

And no wonder since to-day is so persistently and painfully convincing.

* * * *

Lord Salisbury's measure to reform the House of Lords has been described as a "Reactionary Bill." This is taking a short-sighted view of it.

We prefer to call it a Revolutionary Bill.

* * * *

A European was discovered dead in a first class compartment of the Calcutta Mail yesterday.

According to Bori Bunder Minor, a copy of the "Times of India" was also found in the compartment.

It was subsequently found that the unfortunate man had died owing to heart failure.

* * * *

As a result of Doctor Goebbels' instructions, the German Press, they say, will be given "greater freedom of action."

But no freedom of punctuation.

* * * *

Urging Muslims to "go back to their old simple life," Maulana Shaukat Ali took them to task for "spending too much money on food and extensive clothing."

We endorse his appeal. But we can't agree with the latter part. What about people of extensive proportions?

* * * *

"LANCASHIRE DECLARE"

—Bori Bunder.

Now, now, don't get excited.

It isn't a lock-out in sympathy for Bombay Millowners.

The reference is to an incident in Cricket proper.

* * * *

"The Idiot's Wife" is the title of a story in "The Indian Review."

We should have thought that Literature and Art did not deal with the commonplace.

* * * *

THE SAME

Customer: "You said this car was owner-driven?

Salesman (of second-hand car): "Shure, shure. The owner was driven out of it for non-payment of the instalments."

Leave Final Decision To Open Congress Session

Socialists Urge Adoption Of Programme For Masses

A. I. C. C. CAN'T EFFECT VITAL CHANGES

"If any body of Congressmen have a programme with the essence of the interest of the masses in it, a programme which will appeal to the masses,—the workers and the peasants of the country,—then why not they come before an open session of the Congress with their programme?" asked Mr. K. Krishna Menon, addressing a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group to reiterate the Bombay Congressmen's Demand for an open session of the Indian National Congress for deciding its future programme and also to support a Socialist programme for the Congress.

Haifiz Ali Bahadur Khan presided.

DEMAND FOR PLENARY SESSION

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in his speech said that the Bombay Congressmen who had taken active part in the civil disobedience movement had met in a Conference on April 21 and had demanded a Special Session of the Congress. This demand was made as the Congress believed that the only competent body to decide on the change of programme for the Congress was the plenary session of the Congress and not the All India Congress Committee. Since that demand was made by the Bombay Congressmen events have taken place in the political life of the country which had strengthened the view of the Socialists that an open session of the Congress should be called at the earliest opportunity.

SWARAJISTS' MOVE

Continuing, the president said that it should be made very clear in very strong terms that there could be no question of starting a new party within the Congress which would ultimately throw the Congress to the background. That was what hte Swarajists were trying to do. This did not in the least mean that the Congress Socialists were opposed to council entry. What the speaker wanted to impress upon them was that the open session of the Congress had decided on the question of boycott of the legislature and the A. I. C. C was not a competent body which could change that rolution. Because the Congress, which was the only representative body in the country, had failed once it did not mean that it should allow a reactionary programme to be accepted as its programme. The speaker opined that the new Swarajist Party had not been formed on sound foundations and was bound to collapse evry soon and if the Congress had to maintain its honour and prestige an open Session of that body had to be called before accepting the programme of the new party

WHAT A. I. C. C. CAN DO

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group endorses the decision of the Conference of the Bombay Congressmen on April 21 that no final decisions should be taken by the A. I. C. C and the demand for an open session of the Congress to enable the rank and file of the Congress to determine its policy and proaDDbld gm :ch Congress to determine its future policy and programme."

In commending the resolution to the meeting the mover said that the above demand was made not only by the Congressmen who met at Bombay, but by the U. P. Punjab and other provinces also. Technically the A. I. C. C. had powers to take decisions but when it was a question of a fundamental change in the principle of the Congress, teh A. I. C. C could not arrive at a decision unless it consulted its parent body the Congress. The speaker was of opinion that the emmbers of the A. I. C. C. were elected three years ago and were not competent to take decisions i nthe light of the changes tha thad taken place during the last three years.

LET CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DECIDE

The new Swaraj Party was sprung upon the Country, said the speaker about 5 weeks ago the party was formally formed at Ranchi a week ago. The Swaraj Party, it was stated, had been formed for two purposes, namely the rejection of the White Paper by the Legislature and the repeal of the repressive laws. According to the speaker the first purpose was a superuuous one as practically every party in the country had rejected the White Paper and the second purpose which was a laudable one would not be achieved with a handful of Swarajists getting into the Assembly. The proper way of rejecting the White Paper was by calling a Constituent Assembly and getting the White Paper rejected by the Assembly and declining to accept the right of the British Government or Parliament to foist any constitution on the country.

The policy that was being proposed by the Swarajjists, concluded the speaker, if adopted by the Congress would mean a step backward. The speaker said that an open session of the Congress should be convened before deciding on any change of policy or programme of the Congress.

RIGHT TO SPEAK.

Mr. K. Krishna Menon, who appeared on the platform for the first time, in seconding the resolution stated that the cogency and the soundness of the above resolution was self-evident. It did not require a long speech to impress that fact on the audience. The Congress Socialist Group, as a matter of principle, believed that any important decision affecting the masses of the country,—the workers and peasants,—in the fight for the country's freedom should not be taken by the A. I. C. C. The speaker had all the respect for the leaders of the Swarajist Party, but as a matter of principle no new policy could be foisted on the Congress by the A. I. C. C. The speaker claimed the right of having a say in the change of the programme as a Congressman, before it came to a decision on a very vital point, viz., the change in the policy and programme of the Congress.

CONSULT RANK AND FILE.

The A. I. C. C. was the Executive of the Congress, which had the right of carrying out the resolutions passed by the Congress. If it felt that any particular resolution, policy or plan of the Congress was unworkable, then it was its duty to suspend the activities and place its recommendations before the open sessions of the Congress. With due deference to the leaders, the speaker wanted to emphasise the fact that the A. I. C. C. was not empowered to accept the Swarajist programme which would mean a vital cha ge in the policy of the Congress. He said that, when the political and economic life of the country was being analysed and when the public have begun to realise what they wanted, the A. I. C. C. could not go behind and decide on a change of the policy before consulting the mass of Congressmen.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved the following resolution:—

RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONALISM

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group is of opinion that the Congress should now adopt a programme of National Independence having as its objective the establishment of a Socialist State through the organisation of peasants and workers and participation in their economic struggles against Imperialism and the Indian vested interests allied with it."

In the course of his speech Mr. Masani said that the programme of the Swarajists would mean the return to constitutionalism. The Socialist Group were not opposed to the entry into the legislatures and making use of the legislatures to further the cause of the fight against Imperialism.

SOCIAL REFORM PROGRAMME.

Dr. Ansari in his statement at Ranchi had given out the programme of the Swarajist Party which the speaker had characterised it as a programme for social reform. The programme was lacking one main and very important item that of organising the workers and peasants for the fight for freedom The programme talked of Village Reconstruction. The speaker said that even Hitler and Mussolini talked of Village reorganisation, but the speaker wanted to know what sort of Village Reconstruction the Swarajists wanted,—one of domination over the workers and peasants or one of liberating them from the clutches of the vested interests? This the Swarajists had not explained. The Swarajists had a super structure without any force behind. The speaker tried to amend the programme of the Swarajists by moving an amendment and suggesting the organisation of the workers and peasants, but it was not accepted. What the Congress Socialists wanted was the linking of parliamentary action with mass agitation in the country.

CASE FOR SOCIALISM

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, who seconded the resolution, said that the Socialist Group insisted on a Socialist Programme because ever since the advent of Gandhiji in Congress politics, the trend of Congress policy had changed. The Non-co-operation movement of 1921 linked the Congress with the masses of the country. In 1930, the struggle was more intensive and the response to the call of the struggle for independence was phenominal. For a third time the Congress launched the Civil Disobedience movement after Gandhiji returned from England. The struggle went on very well for over a year. Then it weakened. The Congressmen within the jails began to wonder as to what were the reasons for the setback in the movement and began to think furiously with an analytic mind. Both the Swarajist Party and the Congress Socialist Party were formed within the prison walls. The two parties clarified the two distinct mentalities, viz., reform and radical change respectively. The Congress Socialist Group thought that unless the Congress had a really radical programme for the masses, the struggle for the freedom of the country could not go any further. The above conviction was forced on them by the realities of political struggle.

THE TWO PROGRAMMES.

The programme of both the Swarajjists and the Socialists was before the country. The programme of the Swarajists was disappointing and inadequate. But there was no reason why with proper amendments it could not be made into a platform of united and country-wide action. The Swarajist programme, as it stood at present, would mean the continued existence of the vested interests, which would mean that exploitation would never end. The Socialists believed in the de-vesting of vested interests. They believed that the demand for complete independence was essentially the demand of the exploited masses and, therefore, wanted that the struggle for the freedom of the country should be carried on, on such lines as would give it a new form and content. The Group wanted the organisation of the workers and peasants for political struggle on the basis of their economic demands. The Swarajists programme did not come anywhere near Socialism, though they claimed that their programme was Socialistic. The speaker declared that the basis of Socialism was class struggle and there was no use running away from this reality.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

PATNA, May 8.

Acharya Narandra Deva, Principal of the Kashi Vidyapith, will preside over the Socialist Conference, which will be held here on May 17.—A. P.

SJT. ANEY TO BE IN POONA ON MAY 12

POONA, May 9.

Sjt. M. S. Aney will be arriving here on May 12. He is expected to attend the Democratic Swarajists' deliberations next day.

Some of the Democratic Swarajists think that persistent efforts which have been made to win over Mr. Aney to cast in his lot with them may prove successful if Mr. Aney can be convinced by them that the decision arrived at Ranchi and to be arrived at the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Patna are not satisfactory.—United Press.

Dr. GOEBBELS.

GERMAN PRESS GIVEN 'GREATER FREEDOM'

Allowed To Do Their Own Reporting Of Public Events

(SPECIAL CABLLE.)

BERLIN, May 8.

The German press will be given "greater freedom of action" by the new instructions issued by Dr. Goebbles, whereby newspapers in future will be allowed to do their own reporting of public events, "unless reasons necessitate a different regulation."

The embargo on all reports about questions of public interest as well as their own news services will be lifted, and leaderwriters will be given the "widest possible elbowroom within the limits of the newspaper law."

GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS HARD HIT

Affected By Scarcity Of Raw Material Supplies

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, May 8.

The poblem of raw material supplies is becoming increasingly acute. Many industrial firms have already restricted their output considerably.

One big motor car firm has copper stocks only for one or two weeks. Importers of tea, coffee and other luxury commodities expect further restrictions on their foreign currency allotments, which now amount to 25 per cent of their average requirements.

Some quarters fear a full embargo on tea and coffee.

JAILED FOR BEING CURIOUS

BERLIN, May 8.

Three German post office employees have been sentenced to three months imprisonment, for opening a letter addressed to Chancellor Hitler out of mere interest.

They pleaded they did not read the letter as it was illegible.—Reuter.

INCOME TAX EVASION CASE

Grand Jury Refuse To Confirm Indictment Against Mellon

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PITTSBURG, May 8.

The Grand Jury has refused to confirm the indictment against Mr. Andrew Mellon for tax evasion.

Mr. Cummings, the Attorney-General said there would be no further criminal proceedings against Mr. Mellon in connection with the present incometax case.

WAR DEBTS PAYMENTS

Retroactive Application Of Interest Rumoured

WASHINGTON, May 9.

While no official information is forthcoming in regards of President Roosevelt's plans for the British and other War Debts. It is strongly rumoured that he will suggest the retroactive application of 1-1/4 per cent interest on the debts, with the request that the remaining capital sums be liquidated in thirty annual instalments without interest.

It is believed in some quarters that this has been allowed to leak out as a trial kite to gauge opinion at home and abroad.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently stated in the House of Commons that the British War Debt at present amounts to 4,368,000,000 dollars.—Reuter's Special.

2,000 SAUDI SOLDIERS KILLED

Yemites' Big Success On Nejran Front

CAIRO, May, 8.

Striking successes against the Saudi troops advancing upon Sanaa is claimed by the Yemenites especially on the Nejran Front, where the Saudis are reported to have sustained 2,000 casualties, lost nine armoured cars, 32 guns and 360 camels, but the Saudi Agency "Cairo Cairo" say they have no news of the alleged reverses. On the other hand revolting tribesmen are said to have routed a squadron of Yemenites cavalry escorting the emissary en route to the Nejran Front with 10,000 sterling worth of gold and silver and seized the money.

Sheikh Abdulla Sulaiman, Ibn Saud's Finance Minister arrived in the Port of Sudan in the steamer "Elhak" with 120 Saudi police and staff 'en route' to Hodeida to establish the civil administration.—Reuter.

LOST HIS WIFE AND JOB

Jean Harlow Seeks Divorce From Cameraman

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HOLLYWOOD, May 9.

Harold Rosson, the cameraman, who achieved fame through marrying Jean Harlow, has lost his wife and job. Concurrently with the announcement that Jean is seeking divorce, it is stated the cameraman has been dismissed to avoid embarrassing experiences in the film studio.

REWARDED FOR GALLANTRY

LONDON, May 8.

The London Gazette announces that the King has approved of the award of the medal, Military Division of the Order of the British Empire to a member of the Indian Army Major Dougles Alexander Brett, a member of the Auxiliary Force, Captain Richard Deddes, and also a bar to the King's Police Medal to Mr. Michael Francis Cleary, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, for gallantry on the occasion of a terrorist attack on Europeans at a cricket match in Chittagong on January 7.—Reuter.

CULT OF TERRORISM RETARDS POLITICAL ADVANCE

"Daily Telegraph" Says Police Have Not Succeeded In Crushing Evil

LONDON, May 9.

The cult of terrorism is apart from and antagonistic to the political advance of India, declares, the "Daily Telegraph."

Sir John Anderson did not waver in the warfare against terrorists, or his advocacy of political advance. The long period of comparative quiet in Bengal was mainly due to the relentless pressure of the police in breaking up criminal organisations, but the outbreak in Darjeeling shows that final success has not been obtained

This can only be achieved when public opinion in Bengal refuses to tolerate the terrorist in its midst. There can be no relaxing of the measures adopted until the Province is freed from the evil. Reuter's Special.

SIR J. ANDERSON'S LUCKY ESCAPE

Sir Stanley Jackson Says Darjeeling People Are Loyal

LONDON, May 8.

Sir John Anderson had a very lucky escape said Sir Stanley Jackson when interviewed. "I am very thankful that he and his daughter got off so providentially The fact that Miss Anderson was there was the worst part of the outrage".

Sir Stanley hardly thought that anything of the sort would occur at Darjeeling. He was sure that the vast majority of the people in the district would deeply resent the attempt.

The Darjeeling hillmen were very loyal and peaceful. There had been practically no outrages in Darjeeling, but people so determined as the terrorists would take advantage of any situation.

He was sorry that the spirit is still alive. He had thought that things were improving.—Reuter.

Silver To Be Nationalised In America

President Roosevelt Advocates Two Way Programme At White House Conference

WASHINGTON, May 9.

President Roosevelt outlined to the silver advocate's a two way programme involving the nationalisation of silver and a 25 per cent silver basis for the monetary system.

Eight persons attended the conference.

President Roosevelt has made a statement to the following effect. "At the conference between a number of senators Secretary of the Treasury and the President there were further discussions on two points relating to the further use of silver as a metallic reserve for the United States and more specifically the possibility of nationaling silver in the same manner in which gold had already been nationalised through the purchase of existing free stocks at a limited price.

The meeting also explored the ultimate objective of the national policy having a 25 per cent monetary value and the metallic reserve of the country in the form of silver."

The Silverites who left the White House smiling, observed that if the programme worked out it would be satisfactory. They emphasised that the White House Conference was not final. More meetings will be held.

This is regarded as a definite indication that final agreement has not been reached between the President and the silver bloc on the legislative programme.

One member indicated that the group will be meeting Mr. Morgenthau and other Treasury officials to-day and to-morrow in an effort to draft legislation for passage this session. He added that bills for the declaration of policy will be mandatory.—Reuter.

ROUMANIAN TOWN ON FIRE

Hundreds Of Houses Destroyed In Campulung

BUCHAREST, May 9.

Campulung, one of the picturesque towns of Roumania is reported to be in flames following a fire which broke out in a hospital. Hundreds of houses have been destroyed. The casualties are not known.

The village of Hatmandgea Dobruja is also on fire. The flames spread very rapidly owing to the prolong draught.—Reuter.

WAR ON PROFITEERING

Fifteen Foodshops Closed In Rome

ROME, May 8.

In furtherance of Signor Mussolini's plan to reduce the cost of living the Executive Committee of the Fascist Federation of Commerce to which It Duce has entrusted the carrying out of the scheme, have decided to issue periodical lists of retail prices of most necessary foodstuffs, based on official wholesale prices, and appoint a vigilance committees in every town, to visit the foodshops, and daily report cases of overcharging.

The Prefect of Rome to-day ordered the closing of fifteen foodshops on the ground of profiteering.—Reuter.

REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Salisbury's Bill Meets With Opposition

LONDON, May 8.

Liberals Labourites and some Conservatives opposed Lord Salisbury's bill to reform the House of Lords. Lord Hailsham for the Government announced that the bill would be left to free vote.

The Government did not participate in the division bill on Thursday.

Lord Redesdale (Independent) expressed the opinion that the House did not need reform. It was composed of representatives from all walks of life, who on the whole were honest. Lord Snell (Labour) described the bill as a dangerous and revolutionary measure designed to make Toryism safe for all eternity.

Lord Reading (Liberal) objected to amendment of the Parliament Act which would prevent the will of the people prevailing.—Reuter's Special.

REACTIONARY BILL

LONDON, May 8.

The House of Lords begun a three day debate on the second reading of Lord Salisbury's Parliament Reform Bill which proposes to reduce the House of Lords to about 320 hereditary peers, 150 elected plus Royal Princes, law lords, two Archbishops and some Bishops; also to modify the machinery whereby a Bill declared to be a Money Bill cannot be touched by the Lords, and change the provisions of the Parliament Act of 1911, which allowed a bill to become law if passed in identical form by the House of Commons during three sessions within two years, even though the bill might thrice be rejected by the House of Lords.

Lord Salisbury proposes that a bill so passed in the Commons, but rejected by the Lords shall remain in suspense until after the general election.—Reuter's Special.

MUST ADHERE TO LAHORE RESOLUTION

Bombay Congressman's Move Against Ratification Of Swarajist Plan

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai has sent the following resolutions for the forthcoming A. I. C. C. meeting at Patna:—

1. The All-India Congress Committee re-iterates its confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and views with grave concern his decision to offer Satyagraha alone in the near future and earnestly requests him that he should desist from any such contemplated move and re-organise and lead the country in the struggle for independence.

2. Whereas the Indian National Congress at its Annual Session at Lahore has passed a mandatory resolution boycotting the then as well as future Legislatures and calling upon those Congressmen who were then members of Provincial and Central Legislatures, to withdraw from those Bodies and whereas the declared policy of the Congress still continues to be the same, therefore, it is hereby resolved that a plenary session of the Congress alone can amend alter or otherwise change the policy in regard to legislatures.

It is also resolved that so long as the Lahore Resolution, above referred to, stands no Congressman should contest election to Legislatures and should do every thing in his power to make the boycott of Legislature effective, as per Congress Working Committee resolutions of January and July 1930.

SWARAJ PARTY IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, May 9.

At an informal Conference of Congress Leaders held yesterday at the residence of Lala Pindidas it was decided that steps be taken early to form Swaraj Party in the Punjab and efforts be made to obtain sanction for the same from the A. I. C. C.

Among those present were Dr. Alam, Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Sjt. Kedarnath Saighal, Jiwanlal Kapur, Lala Syamlal, Pandit Santaram, Shrirajuddin Paracha, Moulana Abdulla Jang Bhahadur Singh, Hira Singh Dar and others. A Provisional Committee called the Punjab Swaraj Party was formed with Mr. Lala Pindidasas, Secretary.—United Press.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have pleasure in announcing that as from 1st April, 1934,

THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BANKING & COMMERCE

has been merged into

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

and

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Readers' Views

THE BOMBAY CABINET

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The welcome news of the impending retirement of the Senior Executive Councillor of the Government of Bombay, Sir Ghulamhussain Hidayatullah, and the consequent reshuffling of the Cabinet, has come as a very great relief to the public of the Presidency. This estimable gentleman has, by various means, managed to continue in office as a member of the Bombay Cabinet ever since the introduction of the Montford Reforms, i.e., a period of 14 years; and it was time that he retired in favour of somebody possessing more progressive views and a greater sense of responsibility. His regime, both as Minister and as Executive Councillor, has not been marked by any achievement worth the name; nor, to my knowledge, has he ever shown any special capacity or any degree of independence in any manner during his entire period of office. His exit will not, therefore, be received with regret by any one, except perhaps, by himself or his immediate entourage of admirers. A stronger Council than the one now in existence, would undoubtedly, have condemned his period of office as a dismal failure; but, constituted as it is at present, it is fruitless to expect it to express itself with any degree of impartiality and independence.

The question, however, with which the public is now more directly concerned, is the appointment of his successor and the consequent reshuffling of the Bombay Cabinet. Rumour has it that Khan Bahadur Cooper, the new Parsi Minister, is to be elevated to the Executive Councillorship and that Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto is to be appointed a Minister in his place. If there is any truth in this statement, I have no hesitation in saying that H.E. the Governor could not have taken a more effective step to still further reduce the level of an already weak and unpopular Cabinet. It is a matter of regret that the public of Bombay should not have raised any protest against the proposed arrangement. But that is so, I believe, because the people now feel that so impervious is the Government to the force of public opinion that it is a practical waste of time and energy to expect it to be impressed in any way by any process of reasoning, however logical or convincing. That Khan Bahadur Cooper, who is otherwise an estimable gentleman, should ever have been appointed a Minister, was already a lamentable and grievous misuse of the power of such appointments, vested in the head of the Government. But that he should be now translated to the Executive Council, would be a positive scandal. Khan Bahadur Cooper's career in the Council has been absolutely barren and devoid of any fruitful results. He has no public career, worth the name; he has hardly ever opened his mouth and he has seldom, if ever, voted with the public. If incapacity for such responsible work, inexperience of public affairs and inability to express oneself with independence, are considered by the head of the Government as important qualifications for a seat in the Cabinet, then there is no doubt, that Khan Bahadur Cooper eminently deserves, not only his original appointment as Minister, but also his rumoured elevation to the Executive Council. Needless to say that the public take a very different view of the matter. They were already considerably scandalised by his appointment as a Minister; and they regard his proposed nomination as an Executive Councillor as a huge joke. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto stands very much on the same footing if not worse, with this difference that he possesses the additional qualification for inclusion in the Cabinet, in the fact that he can hardly address an assembly without numerous painful breaks, with any chance of getting a patient and respectful hearing even from a notoriously docile Council.

In this connection, it is interesting to refer the public to the very instructive debate that took place in the Council during the last March session on the reconstitution of the Cabinet. The forcible speeches of the mover thereof, R. B. Chitale of Ahmednagar, and of his supporters, whilst urging numerous constitutional objections to the present Cabinet and making out a strong case in favour of its immediate reconstruction, thoroughly exposed its pretensions to represent the different sections of the Presidency and its claim to enjoy the confidence of the electorates

The present opportunity therefore, makes the necessity for reconstructing the Cabinet, all the stronger and more urgent. I accordingly, beg to invite the attention of H. E. the Governor, in whose hands these appointments are vested, not to make the position worse than it is at present and thus expose our Presidency to the ridicule and derision of the rest of the country.

Incidentally, it serves to give one an idea of the manner in which the future Provincial Heads of Government are likely to use the wide powers that are going to be vested in them under the new constitution. It is contended by the framers of the Reforms that the Governors of Provinces will be mostly drawn from the free atmosphere of English public life and that they will therefore bring to bear not only upon the appointment of Cabinet members but also upon all other questions on which they are going to be given very wide powers of interference, the ripe experience and mature judgment acquired by them as tried and independent public men of England. The public of India and particularly the Nationalist section thereof, have already very properly disputed the statement Among the reasons advanced by them for their conclusion is the fear that these Governors will invariably have to depend for their advice and guidance upon the men on the spot, namely, the I.C.S. who,, in many cases, for purposes of their own, will always misguide the Governors and mislead them into channels other than those calculated to advance the good and progress of the country. The present instance serves to justify the fear and to demonstrate in a practical form the unsatisfactory manner in which these wide powers are likely to be exercised in the future by the Heads of Provincial Governments.

In this connection, I would respectfully like to ask H. E. the Governor what his reasons are for the appointment of Khan Bahadur Cooper as Executive Councillor and Sir Shan Nawaz Bhutto as Minister? Is it that he considers them to be the best and most qualified members of the Council, or that they have got the necessary equipment,—both of education and of experience to enable them to fulfill their duties with satisfaction to the Province and honour to the Government? As is well-known, appointments to the Executive Council need not be made from among the members of the Council, and even if a Parsi was specially required, surely His Excellency could have safely gone outside the Council and chosen one out of the several brilliant Parsi public workers in the Presidency. In such a case, Khan Bahadur Cooper could have been relieved of his responsibility with a C.I.E. or an O.B.E. as a consolation—prize. As to the proposed Mahomedan Minister, surely somebody better than Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and with a more useful career than his, could have been found from among the Mahomedan members, even in the present weak and unrepresentative Council. The present names are apparently being considered merely because these two gentlemen happen to belong to a class possessing the knack of pleasing the Government on every conceivable occasion and the faculty of seeing eye to eye with them on every imaginable question.

If this is how important Cabinet appointments are going to be made in the future and if this is an indication of the manner in which the Heads of Provincial Governments are likely to use their wide powers in the new constitution, then good-bye to all hopes of the success of the Reforms and their ability to accelerate the country's progress towards the goal of self-government.—Yours, etc.,

A POLITICIAN.

Bombay,
May 10.

"Insulting His Memory"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not surprised at the manner in which the portrait of Vithalbhai Patel was "smuggled." I find it the necessary and inevitable outcome of the way in which most of the public memorial committees have been permitted to treat casually the memory of our great men.

I am not, for the moment, speaking of the superior scorn which is such a noticeable trait of the public men who, unfortunately, command the services of art and artists.

But I do think that it should not be left solely to the descretion of Sjt. Nariman's colleagues to decide the expediency and the validity and soundness of reasons which remain a mystery so far as the public including the ratepayers are concerned.

The incident is not to be as you suggest merely "deplored." It calls for an explanation.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

News Boards

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The National Association at Dadar has started a news board system. The news of the day is written briefly on the black boards and we keep them in prominent places, so that the passers-by may read them and be acquainted with the daily happenings. Since the beginning of the present general mill strike, the news about that also was being written just as it appeared in the daily papers.

A police inspector once warned a shopkeeper in whose shop one of the boards was kept near the Kohinoor Cinema. He said that he could arrest him at any time, if he continued to keep such a news-board in his shop. In my opinion there was nothing objectionable in it, for the news on the board used to be just the same as it appeared in the daily papers.

The main object of the news-board is to carry on educative propaganda just on the lines of adult education. It has been experienced that the news-board serves the double purpose, viz: firstly, the common people can be in touch with all the daily happenings in and outside the country and also the various current social problems. Secondly, it is of great use for those who have neither time to go through the daily papers and magazines, nor can the poor people afford to buy them for reading. Such people can get the news in a short time on their way and without any expense.

This is purely a peaceful social activity. Such being the case, there should be no objection from any quarter for the sight of the boards named "Radio Samachar."—Yours etc.,

V.R. MODAK,
Secretary,
National Association, Dadar.

Afghan Sirdars' Transfer?

RANGOON, May 9

Three Afghan sardars, Abdulla, Abdul Hamid and Qayum who were on parole for the past six years in Meiktilla left for Calcutta yesterday, on board the "Talamba."

It is understood that they have been transferred to Jubbulpore, under the orders of the Government of India.

Sardar Abdul Rahman is staying on in Burma as it seems his future residence has not yet been decided upon.—A. P.

JAIN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the Jain Mahila (Women's) Conference which is being held in Madhav Baugh. In the front row (right) Mrs. Manglaben M. Fakirchand, President of the Conference and (left) Mrs. Gulabben M. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Singhji Nawalakha, who presided over the Jain Swetamber Conference held in Bombay on Monday.

RELIEVE BIHAR'S DISTRESS

More Contributions Received For 'Chronicle' Fund

Our readers contributed the following amount on Wednesday:

Four Women of Dhrangadhra through Parshotam	10	0
Virjee Tala of Cutch	25	0
Premji Ramji	5	0
Sheth Tulsidas Khimji	5	0
Madhavlal Chhaganlal Harsol as below	70	0
Chhaganlal Mulchand	5	0
Jamanadas Gokaldas	5	0
Amratlal Kevaldas	5	0
Dr. Hargovindas Shivlal	5	0
Umerjibhai Jivanbhai	5	0
Umermiya Miya Saheb	4	0
Ebrahimbhai Latifbhai	2	0
Umeravmiya Nathumiya	2	0
Dahyabhai Jamanadas	2	0
Ravchand Trikamdas	2	0
Latifbhai Umerbhai	2	0
Haji Miya Adulbhai	1	0
Gandidas Chhaganlal	3	0
Ravchand Motichand	3	0
Jayadbhai Rakhmanbhai	5	0
Damodar Nathji	2	0
Mafatlal Chhaganlal	1	0
Jamanadas Girdhardas	1	0
Lalubhai Naranji	2	0
Rakhamanbhai Buranji bhai	1	0
Chhotalal Maganlal	1	0
Nanjibhai Chhaganlal	2	0
Vithaldas Motiram	1	0
Sankalchand Malukchand	1	0
Motichand Bechardas	2	0
Chunilal Ranchhoddas	3	0
Hargovinddas Harjivandas	2	0
Rs.	70	0
Chimanlal Tribhovandas Trivedi	5	0
Jashbhai Chhotabhai Amin	5	0

Pt. Malaviya's Statement On Swaraj Party Programme

(Continued from page 1).

relation to it, and make clear that the rest of the work that has been mentioned in the Swarajist Conference resolution should be carried out as now by the Congress organisation as a whole."

CONDEMN THE AWARD.

The Pandit also considers that the Swaraj Party resolution on the White Paper will require to be carefully considered by the A. I. C. C. He does not think that it deals satisfactorily with the Communal Award, and says that the Award with its 'Steel Frame' of separate electorates is obviously framed to keep us divided and, therefore, in unending subjection. All Indians who desire freedom should unite in unhesitatingly condemning it. Let the Congress boldly declare, says the Pandit, that no constitution is worth having which is not based on joint electorates, pure and simple. It is highly encouraging that the Hindu Minorities of Bengal, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province have declared themselves in favour of joint electorates, and are prepared and willing to place themselves under Muslim majorities in these Provinces with a view to buiding up a genuine democracy on the basis of joint electorates

My recent visit to Peshawar has convinced me that if those of us who call ourselves nationalists will have the courage to speak with sufficient clearness and frequency before the general public on the evils of the present system, we shall find a rapidly growing body of opinion in favour of joint electorates, even among Mussalmans.

FIGHT FOR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM.

Concluding, the Pandit points out that the Swaraj Party meeting has also been called on May 18 at Patna, and hopes that joint consultations of members of the new Party and the All-India Congress Committee will enable them to arrive at decisions acceptable to all, and help them to fight in the best form for the freedom of the country. He also earnstly hopes that they will resolve to carry out a nation-wide campaign to bring home to the people the necessity of joint electorates as the foundation and support of Government of the people for the people by the people.—A. P.

Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, Hon. Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Association, who is going on world tour to study transport systems.

DACOITS ACTIVE IN GWALIOR

Orgy Of Raids, Murders And Kidnapping

GWALIOR, May 9.

In spite of the vigilance of the State police and the round up of dacoits in large numbers, the number of dacoities in the State have not abated as is evident from the six dacoities committed within a week.

The first case was that a gang of armed dacoits, at dead of night while all the inmates of the house were asleep, raided the house of one Baji Rao, a rich Brahmin money-lender of Piprou and decamped with considerable booty, including cash and jewellery. The Brahmin with the help of his guest and other family members, put up a stout resistance but the dacoits opened fire and Baji Rao was seriously injured being shot in the thigh, while his guest was mortally wounded and died within a few minutes. The police have so far failed to trace the culprits.

In another case, the gang is reported to have kidnapped Babu Panna Lal, an overseer of the Drainage Department of Gwalior State from his house at Rawatpura, and are demanding a heavy ransom from his relatives for his release, failing which the outlaws have threatened to kill the unfortunate victim after the time limit given has expired.—United Press

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Patel's Portrait

There is not the least doubt that everyone is surprised, including Mr. Nariman, at the "Hush-Hush" methods adopted by the officials of the Corporation in unveiling the portrait of the late Speaker Patel in the Corporation Hall on Monday. What surprises one is the statement issued by Mr. Nariman on Wednesday. Mr. Nariman, as Chairman of the Committee, ought to have protested on the Corporation floor itself on Monday, and asked for an explanation from the Commissioner and the Mayor for this peculiar action of theirs.

One would have felt happy, if Mr. Nariman, as the accredited leader and spokesman of Bombay, had got up and protested against the "Hush-Hush" methods. It is possible that Mr. Nariman was satisfied at the moment with the knowledge that his "colleagues of the Committee had to acquiesce in these expeditious proceedings for certain reasons that appeared to them as valid and sound." If the reasons given out did not appear as "valid and sound" to Mr. Nariman, one feels that it was his duty to have given expression to his feelings on the floor of the Corporation.

Wanted Explanation

It appears that the real reason behind this action is the change in the Commissionership of the Corporation. It is stated in informed circles that some of the members felt that the new Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Taunton, would not like a grand ceremony and might possibly object to the portrait being hung in the Corporation Hall. With a view to avoid trouble, it was suggested by some interested parties that the portrait should be hung without any ceremony. If this report is true, one would have to revise one's opinions about our City-Fathers, some of whom, at least, are considered brave fighters. The Corporation, by a majority, had accepted the offer of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey to receive a portrait of the late Vithalbhai Patel. When there is such a resolution on record, what can a new Commissioner do to prevent the members accepting the portrait and having it unveiled in the Corporation with due ceremony? It is hoped that the members of the Corporation will not shelve the matter quietly, but find out as to what was the reason that led the officials responsible practically to smuggle the portrait and hang it without any ceremony.

OUR TRAMWAYS

(Continued From Page 6)

ment towards the colonisation of the northern regions of the city. It would be long to describe the various periods when extensions were made not only from south to north but also from east to west.

Electric Traction.

With the introduction of electric traction from 1906 it has become possible to afford cheap service to long distances. It was only when the line was extended from Lal Baug to Dadar northwards, and from Grant Road to Gowalia Tank that the previous rate of one anna was enhanced to an anna and a half. About 50 years ago the distance from Pydhownee to the Fort via Elphinstone Circle could be covered for nine pies.

The Bus Service.

The tramway bus service, introduced six years ago has provided a speedier mode of transit mainly in parts where there are no tram lines, and is becoming more and more popular. The recent running of buses to Dadar west, De Lisle Road, Worli and other places will facilitate residence in quarters that were till then considered out of the way. The Worli chawls, that are lying vacant, will soon be in demand. While with horse traction the Municipality did not allow speed of more than eight miles per hour, since halting stations at particular points have been made there has been speedier transit. Now the whole distance from Dadar terminus to the Museum can be covered in 45 minutes by the new Mahomedally Road, and in course of time there is likelihood of still quicker service.

Original Concession.

The provisions of the agreement of grant were to remain in force for a term not less than 21 years, the Corporation having the right of purchase thereafter and a renewed right of purchase after every seven years. It was attempted to exercise this right at the commencement of the present century and after a great deal of disputes and differences the present Company became the recipient of the grant. An agreement was entered into between the Municipality and Mr. W. G. Bingham dated 11th March 1901, the Brush Company being the guarantors of the latter. By an agreement dated 25th July 1905 ultimately, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, came on the scene, the original Tramways Company having been taken into liquidation. Before the suit had been filed against the Municipality by the original Tramways Company for a declaration that the Corporation had not legally acquired the right of purchase. The matter went so far as the Privy Council which confirmed the right of purchase of the Municipality. The Brush Company then, with the privity of the Corporation caused the present B. E. S. T. to be incorporated. The shareholders have greatly profited by their investment, receiving handsome dividents and recently (only last month) a bonus in addition. The Company has thus proved of great service to its shareholders. To the public travelling for the Company's cars and buses it has proved simply a boon and a blessing. The present occasion of the Dimond Jubilee of the Bombay Tramways ought not to be passed over quietly. Let us pray that such a highly useful public Company will continue to see years of still increasing prosperity and will be able to serve the travelling public with more and more zeal till its centenary celebration takes place.

POPULAR CONTEST

'Beauty Queen' And Handsome Man' Chosen

JUBBULPORE, May 9

The 1934 Jubbulpore Beauty Competition in aid of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund held at the New Central Cafe, attracted a record attendance numbering several hundreds including officers of the station and their wives.

Brigadier C. G. Ling and other officers had a difficult task in adjudging the Beauty Queen from among the many beautiful women present, but eventually their choice fell on Miss Marjorie Bell, of Nainpur of the B. N. Railway. Mrs. Ling and a committee of officers' wives selected the most handsome man present, and awarded the palm to L/Bombardier Ottman.

A handsome collection was made.—United Press.

Terms For Loans To Jagirdars

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 9.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have published additional rrles for sanctioning loans to jagirdars in Hyderabad. Loans so sanctioned shall be for agricultural purposes such as construction and repairs of tanks, canals and wells.

The loans will be repayable between 10 to 20 years, and interest will be charged at 6 per cent. per annum. Default in the payment of instalment due will result in the confiscation of the jagirs concerned.—United Press.

Address To Maharaja Of Gondal

GONDAL, May 9.

A Committee has been constituted at Gondal to draft the address to be presented on behalf of the officers and subjects of the Gondal State to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his rule.

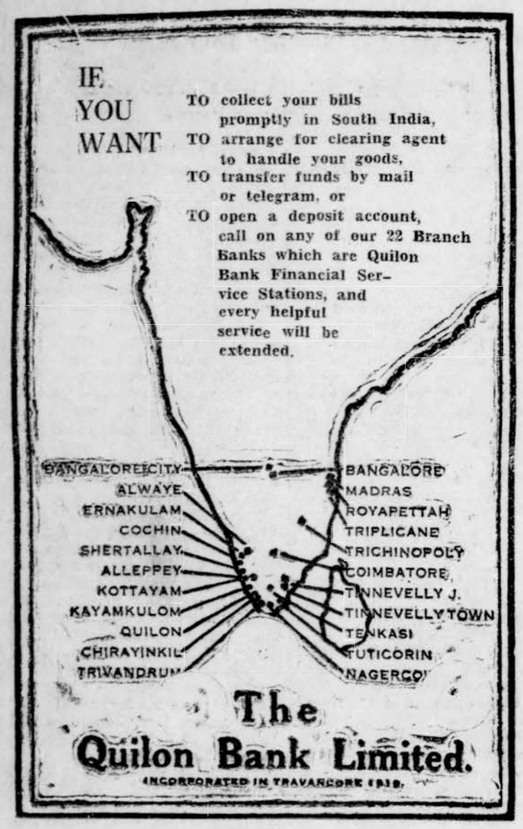
Suggestions for the address have also been invited by Seth Nurmahammad Ahmed, President of the Second session of the All-India Memon Conference, as Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Committee from the admirers of the Maharaja Saheb to be received not later than May 31.—United Press.

Cloth Merchants Attacked And Robbed

KARACHI, May 9.

A daring daylight robbery was committed at Jacobabad in which several cloth-merchants were the victims.

It is reported that the cloth-merchants who were driving in a coach were attacked by a number of dacoits with deadly weapon and received of their bundles of cloth and cash money. The coachman was killed in the scuffle that ensued between the dacoits on the one side and the coachman and the merchants on the other.—United Press.



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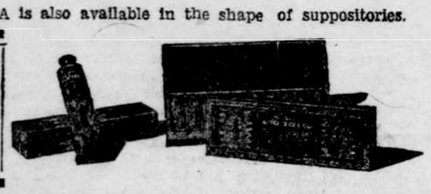

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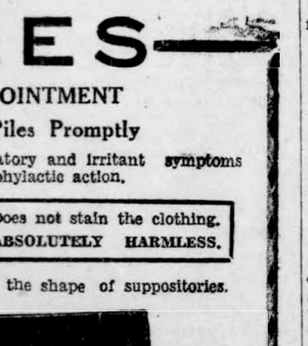

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FACTS ABOUT KHADI

A Khadi Enthusiast's Armoury

Do you know exactly what Khadi has done for the country? Perhaps you know vaguely that it has done more good to our poverty-stricken countrymen than any other single industry and its general use is the only practical means available at present, of wiping out India's abject destitution. But if you want to have full facts and figures on your finger tips, go to the Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram, and study ten various charts displayed there. In case, however, you are not so fortunate as to be able to see the Exhibition yourself, or having visited it, cannot find time to digest all the mass of data, you will find the following facts about Khadi worth reading.

As Mahatma has wired to the Exhibition authorities "Every rupee spent on Khadi feeds 64 hungry mouths for one day." Out of this one rupee you pay about 60 pies go to spinners, 57 pies to weavers, 29 pies for cotton, 12 pies to producionists, 7 pies to carders, and then the remaining 27 pie to middle man. How many rupees are distributed this way?

In 1930-31, which was the peak year for Khadi production and sale, Khadi worth Rs. 91 lakhs nearly was sold and that year more than 72 lakhs worth Khadi was produced by the All-India Spinners' Association. There was a fall in the succeeding year, the respective figures being approximately Rs. 58 lakhs and Rs. 44.6 lakhs. Even these figures are a remarkable improvement on the first year record of the A. I. S. A. when in 1926 Khadi sale amounted to Rs. 32.9 lakhs and production to Rs. 24 lakhs. Since then the All-India Spinners' Association has made rapid and continuous progress till 1931. During the five years from 1926-29 to 1931-32 the A. I. S. A. paid Rs. 6,59,000 by way of wages, produced Rs. 14 lakhs and sold Rs. 21 lakhs worth of Khadi. It has fifteen branches all over India and Burma. 630 centres, including those certified by it, which own, in the aggregate, a capital of Rs. 45 lakhs, and supports five lakhs of workers in 7000 villages. The Indian textile mill industry, which is more than 60 years old, with its huge capital of 24.4 crores employs 4 lakhs of labourers. If the A. I. S. A. had the same capital it would have given work and food to 272 lakhs of people. Why not then help the A. I. S. A. in its great re-employment drive? We cannot now complain that Khadi is too dear. In many instances the price of Khadi has fallen by more than 50 per cent. A Khadi dhoty can now be bought for Rs. 3|12, a sari for Rs. 4|4 and shirting for only 3 annas a yard. It cannot either be said that Khadi provides restricted choice for the great variety of exhibits at the Khadi Exhibition prove otherwise. In the Bombay Khadi Bhandar alone, there are as many as 1390 varieties of Khadi and 3500 designs of Khadi printing. It has now become easier than ever before to spend a few rupees and buy Khadi and thus feed 64 times as many mouths for a day.

BIG RELIEF TO PEASANTS

Rewa Maharani Grants Remission Of 50 per cent In Revenue

REWA, May 9.

With a view to ameliorate the condition of poverty stricken peasants of the State, Her Highness the Senior Maharani and the Chief of Anandgarh, have granted remissions of 50 per cent in the current year's revenue to agriculturists who pay their dues on or before June 15, 1934.—United Press.

FATAL ASSAULT ON PLAYMATE

Boy Of 9 Arrested For Murder Of Friend

RANGOON, May 9.

A boy aged nine was arrested for killing a playmate aged about 10 as a result of a quarrel that ensued in the course of their playing at cess at Taungdwingyi with a heavy stick. The wounded boy died on the way to the hospital.—United Press.

The traffic earnings of the Burma Railway for the week ended April 28, were Rs. 8,68,771.

Goans And Swadeshi

(Continued from page 6.)

of producing and it is from her that we get all our chief subsistence products. "It is again the money earned in India by our emigants that totally covers the formidable economic deficit that comes to five-sixths of our imports." But it is only for political motives that we raise against India the custom-barrier that is practically killing us.

Snobbishness

We can thus see that the real cause of our industrial backwardness and our lamentable economic state is our subjection to our foreign rulers who claim the right to guide our destinies although they have no ties to hold them to our country. But there is another weighty reason for our backwardness. It is the so-called Westernization of which a large number of Goans, in their ignorance, are proud. The false conception of progress and civilization predominating among the class of our countrymen who are so proud of being westernized and the deprivation of customs as well as the mental degeneracy resulting from their subservience, is responsible, in a large measure for the economic dependence to the foreigner in which we find ourselves.

The ridiculous snobbishness of this "westernized" class, which by its bad example corrupts even the great mass of Goan population has introduced certain customs and ways of life which besides being anti-economical, are unconfortable, unclean, unaesthetical and symbolize our slavishness.

We have adopted for instance a dress which is in flagrant disharmony with our climate and which becomes an instrument of torture in the even-hot temperature which prevails practically all the year long. People wearing heavy and sombre clothes, quite out of place in our bright atmosphere, even follow its fashions to the smallest detail without knowing for what climate they suit and make themselves real ambulant caricatures in flagrant disharmony with the natural surroundings. And to think that there are still many of our countrymen who continue to consider these outward looks as a sign of superiority and progress!

(To Be Continued)

SETH JAMNALAL WINS SUIT

15 Lakhs Worth Family Property In Dispute

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, May 6.

Judgment was delivered here yesterday in an important case by Mr. R. G. Paul, First Additional District Judge, Wardha, in which Seth Jamnalal Bajaj figured as defendent. It was a partition suit in which the first cousins of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj claimed a share in the property of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to the extent of 15 lakhs. The judgment was in favour of Seth Bajaj.

The case was filed in 1928 and has taken full six years. Six leading lawyers like Mr. A. V. Khare, Advocate, Nagpur, Mr. Puranik, Bramharakshsh and others were briefed on behalf of the plaintiffs and Seth Bajaj was defended by Messrs. Lule, Khare and Patni. As many as 110 witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendant and six only on behalf of the other side. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and his cousin Mr. Gangabisan Bajaj went into the witness box and stood examination for about a month respectively.

Some of the important persons who came forward as witnesses for the Defendant were Sir Harisingh Gour, Sir M. B. Dadabhoy (President Council of State) Mr. A. G. Grey, Manager, Bank of India, Bombay, and Shriyut Laxminarayan Agrawal, retired District and Session Judge. As many as 1,700 documents were filed on both sides. Account books of the defendant and plaintiffs from the year Samvat 1923 till this date, that is, for about 75 years, were brought on record.

BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHEAP PRICE

PATNA, May 8.

The opening of shops to sell building materials at a cheap price as a measure of relief, is contemplated by the sub-committee appointed by the Central Relief Committee. A scheme with this object in view has been prepared and will be submitted soon.—A. P.

The total collections made by Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar for the Harijan Fund amounts to Rs. 25,742. Of this amount Patna contributed Rs. 1,842, Hazaribag Rs. 4,372, Manbhum Rs. 4,379, Ranchi Rs. 2,504, Gaya Rs. 2,042.

MOTOR DRIVER ACQUITTED

Boy's Death Was Accidental, Holds Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, May 9.

Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Ramchandra Bhikaji Gaekwad, a motor driver, was charged by the Thana town police with having caused the death of Sharat Vinayak Kamat, a 7-year-old Hindu school-boy, by driving his motor car No. X2629 in a rash and negligent manner on Buh Road (Naupada) at Thana in the afternoon of January 12 last.

The prosecution story was that on January 12 last at about 2 p.m. when Sharat was going to school, the accused's car came from the opposite direction and knocked down the boy. He was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital, where he died the following morning at 6-30 in consequence of the injuries caused by the impact of the car.

The Magistrate, in the course of the judgment, observed: "It is clear from the prosecution evidence that the deceased boy fell down by an impact of the accused's car, while running to the left side for crossing the road. It is also disclosed in evidence that one of the stones on the edge of the gutter hit the boy. The medical officer is of the opinion that the external injury "haemotoma" on the right temporal region was due to an impact with a hard blunt substance and the other three injuries were due to a fall. The deceased must have very likely dashed against the stone".

In acquitting the accused, the Magistrate observed "No rashness or negligence on the part of the accused is proved by the prosecution, but on the contrary the prosecution has disclosed that every precaution was taken by the accused. It is clear from the prosecution evidence that had the deceased stood at the place and not run towards the left, he was quite safe. The death of Sharat is accidental and not due to rash and negligent act of the accused."

HOLIDAY FOR THANA COUNCILLORS

Month's Vacation Because Of "Extreme Heat"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 9.

At a recent meeting of the Thana Municipality, the general board decided to take a summer vacation for about a month, as due to "extreme heat" several councillors thought of going out of Thana. Consequently there will be no meetings of the general board till June 6.

The board further resolved to establish terminal tax nakas within municipal limits from June 15 next, the Government having sanctioned the proposal.

The municipality regretted its inability to accept certain amendments proposed by the Government in connection with the rules for adopting uniform rate for tolls within municipal limits.

It was further decided not to land the municipal fire engine to individuals for private use.

LORRY COLLIDES WITH TOURING CAR

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 9.

Sequel to a collision yesterday morning at 8 on the Bombay Agra Road near the Swadeshi Mills, both the motor lorry and the touring car were badly damaged.

It appears that the motor lorry, (No. X8078), driven by Shantaram Vazira, of Chambur, was going to Bombay laden with bricks, and the touring car driven by Mr. D. J. Poonawala, manager of the Hattersley Mills, Ghatkopar, was returning from Bombay, when the two collided. Luckily none was injured.

The Kurla police, after making inquiries, arrested Shantaram, the lorry driver. He was subsequently let out on bail. He will be placed for trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

The death has occurred of Sir Francis Collum Crawford.

Man is the master of his fate—*if he has health!* Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously. Take "Enervin"!

Do you wake up tired?

After a fatiguing and worrying day, and possibly a restless night, do you feel ready to jump out of bed the moment you awake?

If you don't, and how few of us do, you are not nourishing your nerves and energy sufficiently. Nature requires food, not only for the body, but also for the nerves. Nature has also created the ideal food for the nerves.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic properties to fill just these needs. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying day.

Keep healthy—take

ENERVIN

TONIC WINE

"It must do you good"

Obtainable from all principal stores

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY

Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

"NERVINE PILLS"

A SURE and EFFECTIVE CURE

FOR ALL NERVOUS & VIRILE COMPLAINTS

FRESH STOCKS:— Rs. 2|8 per bottle

Bombay Stockists:

MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS, Princess St.

DYNAMIREN, (Berlin).

MUSSOOREE HILL.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 11 Points Down

LONDON GOLD EASIER BUT SILVER STRONG

Grains Steady And Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, May 9

On Wednesday, fluctuations in cros srates were confined within a narrow range.

DOWNWARD TREND IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market lacked strength and showed a downward trend in spite of a better tendency in the Liverpool cotton market. There was absence of support to-day.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was a shade easier but silver was strong although business was small.

GRAINS STEADY BUT LINSEED FIRM

Liverpool wheat ruled steady to-day Chicago grains also presented a steady tone on account of good speculative demand. Argentine linseed was firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WEAK

Quiet conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange while giltedged securities were weak..

RUBBER PRICES DECLINE

Rubber prices declined on profit-taking.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 9

Previous closing rate	11.63
To-day's opening rate	11.63
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	11.52
Difference	—.11

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 9

Previous closing rate	5.77
To-day's opening rate	5.86
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	5.89
Difference	+.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 9

Though better tendency prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market the New York cotton market lacked strength and showed a downward trend for great part of the session.

Trading in October commenced at unchanged rate at 11.63. In the absence of support prices declined by a couple points but liquidation set in and October declined by 9 points to 11.54. At this level there was some scattered buying and October improved by one point to 11.55.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.52 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 9

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.29/11.27) 11.49/11.48
October (11.43/11.42) 11.64/11.63
December (11.54/11.53) 11.75/11.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 9

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American May (5.87)	5.91
American May (5.88)	5.92
Egyptian July (8.27)	8.29
Egyptian July (8.30)	8.32

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 9
10-30 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 193-8 after New York opening which was unchanged from the previous closing rate. Subsequently the rate declined to Rs. 192-12 as New York future were reported to be 12 points down. Thereafter the rate improved to Rs. 194-0 with New York, future about 9 points down. The rise was due to Japanese houses buying and scattered short covering.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 9th day of May 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

(B.T.)	Apl-May 1933-34	July-Aug 1934
10-30	Rs. 193/4	195/4
12-30	Rs. 194/0	196/0
2-30	Rs. 193/8	195/8
4-30	Rs. 192/4	194/4

	April-May	July-Aug
Highest	194/4	196/4
Lowest	192/4	194/4

SPOT RATES

Superfine	201
Fine	199
Fully Good	197
Good	195

To-day delivery orders were issued of 120 bales of April-May Vaida, and Survey was held for 120 bales of April/May Broach Fully Good.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 9

Previous closing	5.12 1/4
To-day's opening	5.13
To-day's closing	5.12 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 9

Previous closing	5.11 3/16
To-day's opening	5.12 1/2
To-day's closing	5.12 1/2
Difference	+.01 5/8

FRANC RATE.

London, May 9

Previous closing	77.28
To-day's opening	77.34
To-day's closing	77.40
Difference	+.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 9

London exchanges opened firm with the sterling dollar at 512-1/2 and moved in narrow fluctuations later it being quoted at 512-9/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.12 1/2

Franc opened at 77.34 and slightly declined to 77.28

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 77.40

LONDON SILVER

London, May 9

Business was very small.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1/8d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 3/16d.	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 9

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-2	£6-15-11 1/2

BULLION

London, May 9

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-1 1/2) £6-15-11 1/2
Silver (19 1/8d.) 19 13/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 9

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 p.c. to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 p.c. to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 9
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.81 3/8) 5.82 3/8
New York on Bombay	(38.50) 38.62
Berlin on Bombay	(0.96 1/2) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan	(59.87) 60.09
London on Shanghai	(1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
London on Kobe	(1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 9

Silver opened steady at Rs. 53/10, 53/12 and 53/15 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and moved within a range of 3 annas but later improved to 53/14, 54 and 54/3 on better London cables. Prices then declined on weak New York advices and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 53/6, 53/8 and 53/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/11, 33/11/3 and 33/11/9 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and declined by half anna owing to quiet Paris exchange but later improved in the absence of sellers and closed quiet but steady at Rs 33/10/6, 33/11, 33/11/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 9

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 55-3/4 and October 58-1/2. There was fairly good enquiry from outside markets.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 85-3/8 and July 83-5/8 and later improved on good speculative demand and unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 9

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 34-1/2 and July 34 while rye was traded at 40. There was fairly good demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 9

Argentine linseed market was firm and May at noon was quoted with a gain of 14 points at 14.16.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 9

Wool sales were slow apart from improved demand in fine greasy crossbreds.

Lower (0-9) 0-8 1/2
Higher (1-7 1/2) 1-10
Scored inferior to average.
Lower (0-11) 1-0
Higher (2-7) 2-8 1/2

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 9

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£235 1/4 buyers £235 3/8 sellers) £235 3/4 buyers £236 sellers quiet
Lead (£11 1/16 buyers £11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 buyers £11 sellers steady
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 1/2) £35 3/4 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 3/8) 15 1/2 paid and buyers
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16 1/2) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 6 3/4 paid and sellers
April-June (7 3/8) 6 13/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay, May-June (£13 3/8) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£12 1/4) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May-June (£10 1/2) £10 7/16 sellers
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£10 1/8) £10 3/8 sellers

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 8.

May	13.75
June	13.90—.00

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, (9th May 1934) tenders to the amount of £7,010,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 14 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th May 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

HEAVY RUBBER IMPORTS FROM INDIA

Ceylon's Difficulty In Working Of Restriction Scheme

COLOMBO. May 9.

A problem that presents a considedable difficulty in connection with the working of the Rubber Restriction Scheme in Ceylon, which comes into operation at the end of this month, is the increasing imports of rubber to this country, from India.

The quantities of rubber arriving from India in the past few months have greatly increased, and it is doubted whether all Indian rubber entered for sale in Colombo and purchased by local dealers would have been exported before the end of this month.

As no certificates of origin will be available in respect of all India rubber bought by local dealers which remains in the Island unexported after midnight of May 31, this rubber will adversely affect the exportable quota allowed to Ceylon. Certificates of origin are provided for only from June, 1.—United Press.

The story of how a disappointed Jat lover is alleged to have taken vengeance on the entire family of the girl he could not marry, comes from Ludhiana. It is reported that the rejected suitor made a murderous attack at night on the girls fgather-in-law and later attacked the girl herself, her husband and brother in law with a sharp instrument. The culprit was arrested by a policeman after a twenty mile chase.

RUBBER SHARES WEAK BUT MINING & INDUSTRIALS FIRM

SILVER STRONG ON BULLISH REPORTS FROM AMERICA

Rubber Quota Details Disappointing

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 9

On the Stock Exchange, rubber shares weakened owing to a fall in the prices of raw material. Nearly all mining shares rallied well and interest was sustained in industrials. Otherwise markets generally were quiet.

Silver advanced 11/16 owing to speculative buying due to bullish reports regarding the nationalisation of silver by the United States.

Among commodities large business was done in Shellac and Cocoa, the chief interest being in Rubber which fell over 1/2d. on the publication of quota details which are regarded as disappointing. Markets later partially recovered closing quiet at 3/8 below yesterday.

Wall Street opened firm on inflationary interpretation of silver news coupled with easing dollar and on the belief that the market has been oversold.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were dull. Rubber shares were weaker. Industrials in general were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 3/8) £79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/8) dol 10 1/2
International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (34-6) 35-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-3) 37-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-4 1/2) 36-3
Woolsworth New Ord (97-0) 96-9
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (52-4 1/2) 51-10 1/2
University Ordinary (24-3) 24-0
Ford Motors (36-0) 36-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 3/4) £9 1/2
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-7 1/2) 126-3
P and O S N Co., Defd. (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (92-6) 91-0
Bredrurd Dyers (14-9) 15-6
British Celonese (12-7 1/2) 13-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-9) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 53-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-0) 13-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-9) 10-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 27 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Good Business in Coals And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, May 9

Jute shares ruled steady and active to-day following better feeling on Hessian market and good support from bazaar operations. In Coals good business resulted at gradually advancing rates. Teas continued to be firm but volume of business was not so large. Miscellaneous showed no particular feature. Only rubbers were enquired. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 88/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/4; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/15; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/11; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/7 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 103/3 small lot; 5 pee cent loan 1945/55 115; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 102/3; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 105 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1330.

Railways: Ahmedpur Katwa 77/8; Katakhal Lala Bazar 78; Sara Serajganj 82 small odd lots; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 80 small lots.

Cottons: Cawnpore textiles 2/12.

Coals: Amalgamated 18/4; Bengal 248/8; Bansdeopore 8/14; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/10; Borrea 12/10; Bhulanbararee 7/4; East India 18/14; Equitable 22 small lot; Hurriladih 7/4; Winto 4/8; Mundulpoor 4/4; Nazira 9/4; New Beerbhoom 12/12 small lot; Sendra 12/4; South Karanpura 5/6; Union 12/8 small lots.

Jutes: Alliance pref 112/8; Lotbally 177; Belvedere 390 small lot; Budge Budge pref 134; Clive 32/6; Empire 37/4; Gourepore 477/8 small lot; Howrah 55/6; Howrah "A" preference 124/8; Hukumchand 14/7; Hukumchand pref 106/4; India 296/8; Kamarhatty 553; Kanknarrah 470/8 small lot; National 25/10 small lot; New Central 376 small lot; Ruddea 31; Orient 224/8; Reliance 78/8; Standard 352 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/2 Agra electric 105 small lots; Rawalpindi electric 19/8; Arthur Butler pref 12/14; Burn and Co ordy 431 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 6/13; New India Assurance 32/12; Associated Hotels 81; Bararee Coke 9/6; B I Corporation pref 119; Titaghur paper pref 40; Titaghur Paper paid up 57/8.

Rubber Shares: Digwarrah 14/12; Indragiri 1 point 25 cts; Jeram Kuantam 1.29 cts; Jimah 1.82 1/2 cts; Kempas 2.55 cts; Kluang Rs. 10/8; Mangkibol Rs. 17; Perak River Valley 1.25 cts; Sungoi Ramal 2.20 cts; Tapah 2.30 cts.

Sugars: Carew and Co 18/10 small lot; New Swan 13/10, Murree Brewory 182.

Teas: Botjan 31; Bishnauth 34 small lot; Dimakosi 37/6; Dufflaghur 17/4 small lot; East India 17; Gohpur 10; Grob "A" 16/2; Hasimara 43/12; Hasimara pref 122; Jaybirpara 26/4; Jutlibari 19/4; Lackatoorah 19/4; Numburndi 4/10; Sonai River 23/8; Teen Ali 21/6; Tukwar 22 ex div small lots.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 9
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 3/4) £79	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £91 3/4	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£110) £110	1950/55
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£111 1/4) £111 1/4	1958/68
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (£106 3/4) £106 3/4	1948/58
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2	(1954/59)
5 per cent Indian £113	1943/4 (£113)

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4	1945/65

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0)	28-9
Dorun Tea (37-3)	58-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9)	38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0)	12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-9)	27-9
Gula Kelampong (27-6)	25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-3)	35-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9)	58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-3)	13-9
Rio Tintos (18-10 1/2)	19-3
East Rand Proprietary (45-6)	45-0
Rand Mines (131-6)	130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (34-6)	35-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2)	48-9
Burma Oil (92-6)	93-9
Mexican Eagle (9-7 1/2)	9-9
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2)	50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8)	£19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 9

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 33) dol 34 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/8) dol 15 1/8
U P Steel Common (dol 44) dol 46 1/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 89) dol 89 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 8-5-34	7192000	7968000
Receipts yesterday 8-5-34	10000	23000
Exports to date 8-5-34	6678000	6767000
Stock at Ports 4-5-34	2943000	4108000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-5-34	1446000	1710000
Stock at Liverpool 4-5-34	1037000	782000
Visible supply 4-5-34	6666000	8283000
Quantity in Sight 4-5-34	11318000	11980000
Quantity out of Sight 4-5-34	11205000	10501000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

New Season 1934
Bombay, May 9.

Wheat	16,472 cwts.
Linseed	12,871
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	308
Gingellyseed	282
Poppyseed	183
Groundnuts	8,227
Castorseed	4,949
Rice	23,642
Myrabollams	2,015
Cottonseed	10,636
Gram	10,168
Joowar	135
Maize	16
Bajree	567
	tons.
Coal	1,858

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 9.

Khosrou, Ward, Jeddah.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Rajput, Crebbin, Java.
Howra, Kingcom, Rangoon.
Skuld, Michasell, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 9.

C|o Poona, Obson, Karachi.
Burenfels, Muller, Marmagoa.
Mundra, Parkin, London.

Bombay, May 10.

Kidderpore, Draper, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 9.

Steamer Queda for Kobe.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Howra for Rangoon.
Steamer Comorin for Sydney.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah with 838 pilgrims.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Howra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Howra arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Rajput:—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Poona:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Poona sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra sailed yesterday for London with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Barenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Barenfels sailed yesterday for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 9.

S S Dalgoma; Agents M M and Co., from London:—35 cases news papers, 40 c|s medicines, 28 c|s preserves, 50 c|s glassware, 140 c|s wire netting, 23 c|s rosin, 465 dms paint, 43 dms colour, 295 drums lub. oil, 43 drums chemicals, 53 c|s cordials, 60 c|s wine, 175 cases boot polish, 45 c|s Mellin's food, 111 c|s gin, 40 c|s provision, 155 c|s beer, 56 c|s whisky, 1000 bags sugar.

From Middlesbro':—3581 bundles galvd. sheets, 31 bundles steel bars, 36 bundles steel angles, 140 bundles food ends, 100 bags glue.

From Antwerp:—20 cases colour, 300 bags farina, 203 bags chemicals, 25 cases silk yarn, 32 cases nails, 389 bundles steel plates, 116 bundles steel channels, 500 bundles steel bars, 60 bundles steel flats, 1864 bundles steel angles, 40 bundles steel dowels, 803 bundles steel circles, 1561 bundles steel hoops, 200 bundles steel rivets, 231 bundles steel joists, 3524 bundles steel rods, 212 bundles tubes, 72 cases window glass.

S S President Garfield; Agents F F Campbell and Co, from Los-Angles:—32 boxes batteries.

From Sanfrancisco:—300 cases fruits, 2086 pieces planks.

From Honolulu:—293 casks tallow.

From Kobe:—1551 cases apples, 100 cases cotton piecegoods, 35 cases rayon yarn, 105 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 30 cases glassware.

From Shanghai:—50 cases silk piecegoods, 55 cases raw silk.

From Manila:—77 coils rope.

S S British Emperor; Agents A P Oil Co., from Abadan:—5414 tons furnace oil in bulk.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 9.

S S Mundra, for London:—2858 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Perth, for Philadelphia:—37 bales wool raw, D Abraham and Sons.

For New York:—10 cases condiments, Owen and Okell.

For Norfolk:—8000 bags ground nut cakes, Strauss and Co.

S S Victoria, for Beyrouth:—30 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—29 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab; 10 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

For Genoa:—1797 bags linseed, A Podar and Co.

S S C|o Poona, for Liverpool:—1300 bags groundnut oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mills.

S S Wichita, for New York:—110 bales cotton waste, G M Vyas and Co.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—4 bales raw, D Abraham and Sons; 5 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 500 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

For Glasgow:—500 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons.

For Marseilles:—25 bags gum olibonum, E Valimahmad and Co, 2560 bags groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 2636 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S C|o Salisbury, for Antwerp:—120 bags mustard seed, F Gokal chand; 1300 bags groundnut cakes, A Gaffar and Co; 275 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 51 bales hemp, D Anandji, 6925 bags groundnut cakes, H Rawji and Co.

For Dunkirk:—593 bags linseed, R Ratilal and Co; 18 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

For Birkenhead:—1000 tons mangenese ore, J Finlay and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 800 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.

For Liverpool:—500 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 220 bls. cotton raw, Bombay Co, Ltd.

S S Himalaya, for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products, Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 175 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co, Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—625 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 55 bls cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co, Ltd; 30 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co.

S S Yoko Maru, for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Queda, for Kobe:—500 bls. cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co.

S S Tango Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 150 bls. cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2000 bales cotton raw, S R Yulspan and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Hongkong:—4500 bags onions, R E Dadachanji; 6 bags shark fins, Y E Dosabhoy.

S S Meigen Maru, for Kobe:—900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Brothers.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Heimei Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, A Maneklal and Co; 800 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 145 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co; 490 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, N ..agsi and Co.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 9.

T T on London —	
Previous closing	1.3 3/16
To-day's opening	1.3 9/16
To-day's closing	1.3 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 9.

Following bullish advices from America and firm Shanghai advices the local silver market opened firm at Rs. 53/14 for June settlement. Later on there was scattered profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 53/10 but the decline there was moderate enquiry. Local operators are hopeful about the Silver Bill and there is less inclination to sell short. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready silver	53	10 0
June settlement	53	12 0
July settlement	53	15 0
Ready gold	33	10 3
June settlement	33	10 6
July settlement	33	11 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 8.

Spot silver	43 3/4+1/4c.
May delivery	45.25+1.35c.
July delivery	45.65+1.73c.

Tone:—Strong.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 8.

May	51—1/4d.
July	53 1/8—1/8d.
October	55 3/8—1/8d.
December	56 5/8

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, May 9.

Java Ready	14	0 6
S. S. Rajput	4	2 9
S. S. Ranee	4	1 6
S. S. Himalaya	4	2 6
A-M. shipment	4	1 0
J-S. shipment	3	15 6

Speculative Buying In N. Y. Cotton

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF SILVER BILL

Wall-Street And Wheat Firm

LIVERPOOL DEPRESSED ON 25 P. C. CURTAILMENT IN U. S. MILL PRODUCTION

Bombay, May 9.

After a rapid rise of 26 points on Monday the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet during the early part on Tuesday on lower Liverpool advices with a scattered long liquidation. Later on prices improved on firm wall street and short covering influenced by favourable reports regarding the silver Bill. Wallstreet market was firm and sharp rise in silver prices induced some short covering and speculative buying. There was scarcity of contracts and the market displayed good undertone.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points and prices recorded a further decline of 6 points under scattered long liquidation and October delivery reached the lowest level of the day 11.36. In the afternoon there was increased demand which wiped off the decline registered during the early part of the day and a net rise of 12 to 16 points was reached. The market closed at about the highest level of the day. Spot cotton prices were raised by 20 points at 11.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orlean cottons market was also firm with a good demand and closed at a net rise of 16 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices closed 15 points higher at 11.55c.

The present improvement in cotton prices is mainly due to improved prospects of the silver bill. There is no definite news regarding the official attitude except the favourable understanding at the conference. Short covering is likely to weaken the technical situation and in the absence of any action and in the absence of any definite news regarding the acreage under cotton cultivation we are not inclined to look for any material rise in prices of cotton at the moment. We think it advisable to secure profits on strong markets with a view to replace on weak markets.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points with October delivery quoted 5.83. There was local sellnig influenced by reports of curtailment of 25 per cent. production in America during summer months. There was scattered profit-taking which was offset by speculative buying on good Egyptian market. Later on there was long liquidation and Bombay selling which resulted in a further loss in prices and the market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 6.12d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was also quiet in sympathy with weakness of American cotton. Prices closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close May was quoted 4.64. July 4.65 and October 4.70.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady during the early part of the day but later on there was increased selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points and spot cotton prices were raised by 19 points at 8.47d. Uppers futures declined 4 to 5 points but spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.63d. per lb.

ACREAGE AND WEATHER

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

On his return from holiday, President Roosevelt is reported to have expressed disapproval of the Silver Legislation which had been engaging the attention of Congress during the absence. This came as a blow to those who had been taking the "Bull" side on the strength of the inflationary character of these proposed measures, and brought about a considerable amount of liquidation.

The removal of the uncertainties which have prevailed with regard to these political factors has undoubtedly placed the market in a healthier position technically, though the situation regarding the Silvtr Legislation is still undecided. Measures of an inflationary nature appear to be contrary to the President's intentions at the present time and there is not much time left for pressure of such legislation by Congress before the end of this session next month; but those interests who are in favour of the Silver proposals, comprising the silver producing States, the agricultural community and the inflationists, are powerful and may possibly be able to bring such pressure to bear.

From now on operators will turn their attention to reports of the crop acreage and weather conditions. So far, acreage estimates point to something under 30 million acres, from which, normally, a yield of 10 million bales would be satisfactory, but the increase in fertiliser sales this year of about 60 per cent. over last season shows that cultivation of the existing acreage will be intense. Weather conditions will, therefore, be the most important factor during the next few months, since should they be as afovurable as they have been during the past few years an abnormally high yield might quite well be produced, whereas, on the other hand, if they prove to be really unfavourable, all the extra work of cultivation and fertilisation might be rendered useless and a really small crop result.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October highest (2-59 p.m.) ..... 11.65+.17
N.Y. October lowest (11.03 a.m.) ..... 11.36—.12
Liverpool October highest (10-15 am.) ..... 5.88+.06
Liverpool October lowest (3-15 p.m.) ..... 5.75—.04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Easiness due rumours American mills curtailing operations by twenty-five per cent during summer months.

New York.—Silver Conference proposes nationalization based 25 per cent eliminates Dies Bill.

New York.—Seems likely silver legislation be passed resulting advance all commodities especially cotton.

New York.—Consider mandatory provisions proposed silver legislation only moderately bullish but think permissive powers provided utilized along with foreign co-operation will result higher world commodity prices.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Shorts covering, contracts scarce, trade moderate buyers, Liverpool Bombay selling feature to-day.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:

Silver situation likely to be dominant influence in near future to-day's late news bullish although still indefinite.

New York.—Prospects brighter bullish action Silver; recommend buying on declines.

New York.—Consider mandatory proposed Silver legislation only moderately bullish but think permissive powers provided utilised along with foreign co-operation will result higher world commodity prices.

New York.—Buying and covering influenced by reports of prospective legislation Silver. We prefer purchases on dips.

New York.—Seems likely Silver legislation be passed resulting advance all commodities especially Silver.

Liverpool.—Rubber expect advance be resumed after to-day's settlement. Cotton expect will work higher.

Liverpool.—Expect fluctuating markets as sentiment changes U.S.A. but do not look for big movement until more know about crop.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 8.

July 1934	11.48+16
October 1934	11.63+15
December 1934	11.75+16
January 1935	11.80+13
March 1935	11.90+12
Spot	11.65+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 8.

May 1934	11.30+16
July 1934	11.45+15
October 1934	11.53+15
Spot	11.55+15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 8.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.22
July 1934	8.25
October 1934	8.24
November 1934	8.24
December 1934	8.22
January 1935	8.22
F. G. F. Spot	8.47

NEW YORK.
New York, May 8.

New York 10-25 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.27
October 1934	11.43
December 1934	11.55
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.21
October 1934	11.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 8.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	15,000

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, May 8.

Fair Ric Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 8.

	Del.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	20
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	12
United Corpn.	5
American Tel. & Tel.	112
Western Union Telg.	44 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	45
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	32
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Great North Pfd.	22
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	34
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr. Tobacco B.	71
Thompson	8
Dupont	87
Goodrich Rubber	15
Montgomery Ward	27
Amr. Locomotive	27
Hupp Motors	4
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	45 3/4
American Smelting	41
Noranda Mines	40
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	36
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	34
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	21
Goodyear Tyre	33
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15 1/2
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	28 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	440
National Distillers	26
Celanese Corporation of Am.	29
Alaska Juneau	18
Remington Rand	9
General Foods	34
Eaton Mfg.	18
Philips Petrol	18
Studebaker	5
Int. Tel. & Tel.	12

Market easy at opening but firm at close owing to revised silver talk and overselling.

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 8.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.83—02
June 1934		5.83—02
July 1934	5.90	5.84—02
August 1934 ..		5.80—02
September 1934 ..		5.77—02
October 1934 ..	5.84	5.75—02
November 1934 ..		5.75—02
December 1934 ..		5.76—02
January 1935 ..		5.75—02
February 1935 ..		5.76—02
March 1935		5.75—02
April 1935		5.75—02
May 1935		5.75—02
Middling Spot ..		6.12+06

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 8.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.70
Fine (Good Staple)	4.85
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.00
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.65
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.80
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.95
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.58
Fine	3.68
Superfine	3.78

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 8.

Silver—Very small business

Spot	19-1/8
Forward	19-3/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 8.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.95
Amsterdam	7.53-1/4
Brussels	21.84-1/2
Madrid	36.31
Milan	59.93
Berne	15.73.3/4
Paris	77.28
Prague	122.25
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate ..	5.11-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/6

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, May sellers 22/3.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 9.

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July
T T 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept
NEW YORK B C Rate
T T 262 1/8
NEW YORK BANKS
Selling T T 260 1/8
Buying T T 259 1/8
PARIS BANKS
Selling D D 578
Buying D D 588
AMSTERDAM BANKS
Selling D D 56 1/4
JAVA BANKS
Selling D D 56
JAPAN BANKS
Selling T T 79 1/8
Buying 60 days 77 7/8
HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D D 97 3/4
SHANGHAI BANKS
Selling D D 87 1/2
SINGAPORE BANKS
Selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN BANKS
Selling D D 96 1/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.12 1/4 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 9th inst.
London/Paris 77.25 8th inst.
London/Belgium 21.84 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.73 8th inst.
London/Italy 60.00 8th inst.
London/Berlin 12.94 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 8th inst.
London/New York 5.11 8th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53 8th inst.
Java/London 7.48 3/4 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 26-16-2 7th inst. 26-16-1 1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 7th inst 19 1/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 7th inst. 19 3/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43.90 7th inst 43 3/8 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 7th inst. 15/16 p.c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 7th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy

DAILY WEATHER OVER THE U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST & WEST—Generally fair with showers probable in South Carolina, Georgia, Lousiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 86 at Cross Rate 5.12 1/4 —Liverpool July 5.92 Rs. 62 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 195 —Liverpool July 5.92 Rs. 62 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-M. 1935 199/4—Liverpool May 1935 5.83 Rs. 55 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 195 —New York July 11.48 Rs. 54 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.12 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 8.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-5/8N
National Bank of India ..	47-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952.	103
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-5/8

LONDON METALS.
London, May 8

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	235-1/4

SEEDS.
London, May 8

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. pe ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-11-3.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-10-0.

LINSEED.
London, May 8.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-5

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May-June sellers £10-10.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton May-June sellers £12-2-6

LINSEED OILS.
London, May 8.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers 20/4-1/2 .

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 20/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 8.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 7-3/16 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 9.

Following a further rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 194 for Broach J-A. delivery. There was scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 193/8 but at the decline short covering came in prices improved to Rs. 195. At this level there was utter absence of buying and prices declined to Rs. 194/10. There is less disposition to operate as the general feeling is mixed.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 6 points but opened firm at 9 points up. In the local market prices advanced to Rs. 195 but later on Liverpool was 7 points up. There was a marked absence of any selling in the local market and prices declined under tired long liquidation. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 193/8
Broach J-A 193/12
New Broach A-M 197/12
Oomra May 170/4
Oomra July 168/8
New Oomra D-J 171/4
Bengal May 126/8
Bengal July 128/4
New Bengal D-J 134/4

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, May 9.

	To-day	Total
Broach A-M.	——	300
Behgal May	1,100	6,800
Oomra May	1,400	5,900

READY COTTON SALES
May 9

70 Kotak and Co., Botad old 171 1/2
200 Kotak and Co., Dhandhuka one off
60 Samji Karamshi Murtizapur 159
100 Langli and Co., Bhilwara 144 3/4
110 Mithabhai Nathoo Jambusar 7 on
100 Langli and Co Kajgaon 10 off
100 N. Fatehalli Khamgaon 160 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 9.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	138/40	...
Bengal Fine	135/37	...
Bengal F.G.	132/34	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/37	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132/34	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185/88	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	185/88	...
Pundhurna Fine	176/78	...
Yeotmal Fine	176/78	...
Arvi Fine	174/76	...
Ellichpur Fine	176/78	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	165/70	...
Khamgaon Fine	165/70	...
Mulkapur Fine	162/64	...
Khandesh Fine	158/60	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	162/65	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	174/76	...
Broach Fine	199/201	...
Punjab/American	202	...
Punjab/American mix	202	...
Cambodia	...	249
Miraj/Sangli	...	169/74
Compta Good	...	174
Kampala	321	...
Busoga	319	...
Jinja	316	...
Manza	312	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 9.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	285	250,775
Central India	452	191,583
Barsi and Nagar	146	157,828
Hyderabad-Gaorani	87	42,372
Berar	1,035	392,706
Central Provinces	1,064	98,548
Total Oomras	3,069	1,133,812
Dholera	220	61,664
N.-W. Provinces	...	8,050
Rajputana	647	42,975
Sind-Punjab	994	155,713
Broach	682	296,347
Coompta & Dharwar	253	23,497
Westerns-Northerns	187	18,094
Cocoanada	129	132
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	20,342
Persian	...	1,356
American	1	26,379
Egyptian and African	...	109,386
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	6,182	1,897,771

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 3rd May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	4,847	300,725
Japan and China	12,203	540,756
Coast Ports	...	13,570
Up-country by Rail	...	87,409
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	43,335
Total	17,050	985,795

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P. ...	136	133	130	125	
Punjab ...	136	133	130	125	
Rajputana ...	136	133	130	125	
Oomra No. 3	178	175	173	169	...
C.P. No 1	191	188	186	182	...
C.P. No. 2	184	181	179	175	...
Broach No. 2	201	199	197	195	
Punjab-Ame. ...	211	209	207	205	
Surat ...	262	259	256	253	
Rajpipla ...	260	257	254	251	
Navsari ...	264	261	258	255	

OPTION PREMIUMS.
Bombay, May 9.

Cotton Broach J-A.	12	8	0
Cotton Broach A-M.	33	8	0
Silver June	1	10	0
Silver July	2	4	0
Gold June	0	4	0
Gold July	0	10	0
Linseed Sept.	0	11	0
Wheat Sept.	0	6	0
Castorseed Sept.	2	6	0
Groundnuts Sept.	2	4	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 6th/7th May	7,886
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,891,589
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,966,465
Decrease	—74,876

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION

Mill Strike Discourages Buyers

Bombay, May 9.

There is no improvement in the local mill strike situation and holders are becoming anxious as there seem be no early end of the strike.

There was general long liquidation. The market opened easy but during the middle of the session there was some improvement, but prices again weakened on renewed liquidation.

Along with weakness of mill shares there was increased selling in Hydro-Electric shares which also displayed easier tone. Bombay Burma shares were quiet. As a result of comperative small production, there was some long liquidation in Tata Steel shares.

The general opinion is divided at the moment but there is more disposition to buy on declines and those who are liquidating speculative holdings are likely to replace at lower levels. On the whole the general outlook is promising and we think it safe to buy on sharp declines as later on prices are likely to show substantial advances.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, May 9.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance	273	12
800	Bom. Cotton	20	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	695	0
250	Bradbury	91	4
100	Century	217	8
100	Central India	230	10
100	Colaba	73	12
100	Cooria	93	2
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	350	0
1	E D Sassoon	0-1-9	
100	Elphinstone	0	12
1000	Finlay	80	10
1000	Framji Petit	95	0
100	Gokak	125	14
1000	Hindustan	1625	0
100	Indore	77	8
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	49	12
100	Kohinoor	120	10
250	Laxmi	680	0
100	Madhowji	4	0
250	Madras Unite	65	0
1000	Morarji	511	4
250	Model	44	8
50	Mysore	90	0
200	New Great	111	4
100	Osmanshahi	N60	0
100	Phoenix	261	4
25	Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000	Sholapur	2,900	0
50	Simplex	73	2
100	Swadeshi	179	6
100	Swan	37	8
25	Tata	9	12
500	Vishnu	1406	4
1,000	Western	753	12

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	89	0
25-50	Central	26	0
500	Imperial	1,335	0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	335	0
50-100	India	106/4	
5	Union	4-11-6	

CEMENTS

10	Bundi	X.D. 28	6
70	Gwalior	96	8
250	Indian	391	14
40	Katni Def.	1275	0
100	Katni Ord.	332	8
75	Okha	167	8
10	Punjab	18	1
100	Shhahabad	330	10
70	United	91	12

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11	4
15-75	New India	33	2
200	Oriental	3.805	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000	Andhra Valley	1,353	12
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bombay Tram	137	8
100	Bombay Suburban	133	12
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	202	8
100	Poona	187	8
100	Surat	171	4
100	Tata Hydro	138	12
1000	Tata Power	1,042	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantej	320	0
100	Amr. Patty	113	8
100	C Provinces	83	0
100	Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100	Gujarat	62	8
100	Mandra Bhon.	83	0
100	Pachora Jamner	78	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4	
500	Tapti Valley	750	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	18	0
30	Tata Steel Def.	230	0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	65	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	185	0
50	Belapur Sugar	209	6
100	Bombay Steam	281	4
125	Bombay Burma	452	8
50	Bombay Burma, Contry.	155	0
8sh.	M. B. Petrol	2-11-6	
50	Bombay Telephone	90	12
100	Ind. Bleaching	115	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	552	8
100	Indian Radio Ord	476	14
1000	Port Canning	575	0
15	Scindia	18	1
30	Tata Construction	68	8
25	Tata Oil	16	4

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent.	Andhra Vly.	1,225	0
6 per cent.	Bom. Steam N	273	2
7 per cent	Bom Trams	78	8
5 per cent	Central India	472	8
7 per cent	Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent	Katni 2nd	136	4
7-1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	13	4
7 per cent.	Tata Hydro	125	0
7½ p.c.	Tata Power	1265	0
6 per cent	Tata Steel 1st	168	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 9.

Bom. Dyeing 695, 92, 700, 694, 695
Century 217, 20, 18, 217, 218, 217/8
Central India 232, 31, 35, 230/10
Colaba 75
Kohinoor 123, 120/10
New Great 112, 13, 111/4
Simplex 72, 71, 73/2
Swadeshi 182, 78, 179/6
Bundi X.D. 28/8, 28/6
I. Cement 390, 94, 391/14
T. Steel Dfd. 229, 33, 31, 230
T. Steel Ord. 65/12, 8, 66/4, 65/12
B. Steam 283, 281/4
B. Burma 452, 56, 51, 452
Tata Hydro 139/1, 138/12
Andhra 1336, 61, 55, 55, 1353
Tram. Ord. 136/9, 37/8, 137/8
Tata Power 1042, 40, 46, 41, 1042

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.
Bombay, May 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/15 1/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/1 1/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/2

TAXFREE
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Sett 98/5
4 per cent 1934/37 Sett 100/8
4 per cent 1943 Sett 103/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Sett 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Sett 108/10
5 per cent 1939/44 Sett 106/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Sett 107/12
5 per cent 1935 Sett 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Sett 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Sett 104/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B P T 1974 98/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/1/6 and declined to Rs. 88/14/6 on liquidation. Later on the market was steady. Business for next settlement commenced to-day and quotation was half anna below the present settlement.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 8.

Broach A-M. Op. 193 1/2; Highest 194; Lowest 191 1/4; Closing 191 1/4

Broach J-A. Op. 193 1/2; Highest 194 1/2; Lowest 191 1/2; Closing 191 3/4

Broach A-M. 1935 Op. 197 1/2; Highest 198 3/4; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 196.

Oomra May Op. 169 1/2; Highest 169 1/2; Lowest 167; Closing 167 1/2

Oomra July Op. 168 1/4; Highest 169 1/4; Lowest 166; Closing 166.

Oomra D-J. Op. 171 1/4; Highest 171 1/4; Lowest 168; Closing 169.

Bengal May Op. 127; Highest 127 1/2; Lowest 125 3/4; Closing 125 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 128 1/2; Highest 129; Lowest 127 1/2; Closing 127 1/2.

Bengal D-J. Op. 135 1/2; Highest 136; Lowest 133 1/2; Closing 133 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 12.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-M. 1935 Rs. 33 1/2.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, May 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 26/2; Highest Rs. 26/3; Lowest Rs. 26; Closing Rs. 26/1.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 27/9; Highest Rs. 27/10; Lowest Rs. 27/6; Closing Rs. 27/7/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/4; Lowest Rs. 22/12; Closing Rs. 23/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 24/3; Highest Rs. 24/10/6; Lowest Rs. 23/15/6; Closing Rs. 24/10/6

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, May 8.

May	0.85 7/8+1 3/8c.
July	0.84+1 3/8c.
September	0.84 3/4+1 1/2c.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, May 8.

July	1.58
September	1.65
December	1.71—72
January	1.73—74

7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	135	0
5-1/2 p.c.	Tata Mill	17	0
7 per cent.	Vishnu	650	0

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JUPITER GENERAL
Has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J8

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

Situation Worsens: More Mills Close

Owners' Futile Propaganda By Aeroplane

An aeroplane flew over the mill area in Bombay on Wednesday morning in great circles dropping leaflets exhorting the strikers to give up the strike.

This aerial propaganda did not however yield any spectacular results. In fact the strike situation assumed a more serious aspect showing a further drop in the number of mills kept open and the attendance in those mills.

Owing to a marked decrease in attendance two more mills were forced to close their doors on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of the strike. As against 22 mills kept open the previous day only 20 were kept open on Wednesday.

Owners Meet Governor

That the situation is causing anxiety to the millowners can be gauged by the fact that a deputation of textile interests headed by Mr. R. P. Modi, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association waited on the Governor at the Secretariat on Wednesday morning to acquaint him with the latest situation. The proceedings were held "in camera."

It is understood the millowners urged more stringent measures to be adopted by Government to deal with the strike.

More Clashes

Meanwhile clashes between strikers and "blacklegs" are becoming more frequent in Le mill area. A serious clash in which over 15 persons received injuries occurred on the Maha Laxmi Bridge when lorryloads of blacklegs were being conveyed to the Manchester Mill in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

PITCHED BATTLE ON ROAD

The strikers numbers about 500 attacked the lorries with stones and brickbats. The blacklegs retaliated and in the battle that ensued the driver of the lorry, two jobbers, and 15 persons were injured.

The blacklegs then retreated leaving the empty lorry on the road. When the police arrived on the scene the strikers melted away.

There was another clash between strikers and blacklegs at Sewri and a third one near the Spinning Mills, Ferguson Road, but those were of a minor character.

Two strike leaders and four other strikers were arrested by the police on Wednesday. At the conclusion of a meeting of strikers held at Sewri the police arrested Mr. R. B. Jadhav, a member of the Joint Strike Committee for having delivered a speech alleged to be inflammatory on the previous day.

After having the police arrested Mr. Jadhav alone another strike leader on a similar charge.

In connection with alleged incendiarism in the Spring Mills the police arrested on suspicion a striker name Vithoo Kondoo. Another arrest was that of a jobber working as blackleg in the Spring Mills for alleged disorderly behaviour.

The Elphinstone Mills which had been kept open for some days closed down on Wednesday as a result of propaganda carried on by strikers within the mills. It is stated that some strikers entered the mills in the guise of blacklegs and within half-an-hour persuaded 800 men to join the strike.

FROM HOSPITAL TO POLICE-COURT

Mill-Strikers Charged After Recovery From Gun-Shot Wounds

Two mill-strikers, Pandoo Baboo Mecalmed in the K. E. M. Hospital, for gun-shot wounds sustained in the police firing of April 17 last, when the police, escorting the black-legs to the Elphinstone Road Station were alleged to have been pelted with brickbats, were discharged from the hospital to-day.

They were subsequently charged in the Dadar Police Court for rioting and other offences.

The Magistrate bailed them out on Rs. 25/- cash and sureties for the amount.

Shankar Gadeshi Pokale said to be a mill striker who is alleged to have been seen by a policeman throwing stones at a police quarter, along with others on April 25 last, when a strikers' procession, consisting of 1,000 strikers, was stopped before the Digvijay Mills and later dispersed by lathi charges, was arrested by the police during Tuesday night.

He was placed for trial at the Dadar Court and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 200/- Rs. 100 cash with a surety of like amount, or, in default, to be remanded into police custody till 23rd instant.

ONLY ONE MILL WORKING IN KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 9.

The mill strike situation at Kurla is well in hand, thanks to the proper arrangements by the Kurla police. Strikers' meetings are peaceful.

Out of the two textile mills at Kurla only one is not working, the operatives of the New (Kurla Spinning and Weaving) Mills having gone on strike since last Friday. Their efforts to induce the workers of the Swadeshi Mills to join the strike have not succeeded, as uptil now the latter mill is working with full complement.

It is reported that the strikers' call for response to the workers of the other mill has met with failure, because, according to the latter, the former had not responded to their call at the time when the workers of the Swadeshi Mills had gone on strike last year.

5 NAGPUR MILLS CLOSE

Labour Leaders Arrested

NAGPUR, May 9.

The satisfactory improvement recorded yesterday in connection with the textile strike was not maintained this morning. Contrary to anticipations of the mill management the attendance in all the five mills was insufficient to start work, with the result that for he second time since the comencement of the strike all five mills were closed. The Model Mills, however, are working as usual with full complement of operatives.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

In the early hours, this morning, the city police arrested two labour leaders under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code which requires them to furnish securities for keeping peace for one year. The total number of men on strike is about 6,500. The situation is quiet.—A. P.

NIMBKAR IN COURT

Demands Better Treatment And More Facilities In Jail

At the trial on Wednesday before Mr. M. A. F.Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Dadar, Mr. R.S. Nimbkar labour leader, made three applictions.

These were, firstly, the reconsideration of the bail of Rs. 500 which was demanded of him in cash; secondly, order for a better treatment in jail, namely, that he should be given "B" Class, and thirdly, facilities to be given regarding interviews with relatives and lawyers.

There was a breeze between the public prosecutor and Mr. Nimbkar who represented himself in the court.

Regarding the grievances Mr. Nimbkar addressing the court said: "I am addressing this court and through the court the press also and I should like very much to see that the public prosecutor should be more careful with regards to the treatment of under-trial prisoners."

It will be remembered that Mr. Nimbkar is both a detenu under the Commissioner's orders under the Emergency Powers Act and an under-trial.

This case concerns the speech he made in front of the Century Mills, Worli on 23rd April last. The offence alleged is abetment of violence towards public servants in the performance of their duties and incitement by speeches under Section 117 and 353 I.P.C.

The case has been postponed to the 15th instant.

When the case was taken up for hearing a large number of strikers were present in the court and in the compound. After the case was over the strikers made enthusiastic demonstration outside the court premises. When Mr. Nimbkar drove away in a car

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA AT TRICHINOPOLY

Expects Strike To Last "Some Time More"

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, May 7.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi and Pillai of Delhi passed to-day through Trichinopoly to Ceylon to attend the Asiatic Labour Congress to be held on 9th and 10th. Asked if a speedy settlement of the textile dispute would come as a result of their interview with the Governor, they replied that the strike was bound to continue for some time more. The Labour case had been fully explained by them. More they declined to say, as "the nature of the discussion was confidential."

REPORT IN WEEK'S TIME?

Afghan Trade Delegation Returns To Simla

SIMLA, May 9.

Lala Shriram Member of the Afghan Trade Delegation arrived here yesterday, the other members having arrived last week. The delegation is at present engaged in writing their report and they hope to submit it to the Government in a week's time.—United Press.

SUDDEN DEATH OF RAJA SAHEB OF DEO

REWA, May 9.

News regarding the sudden demise of Raja Saheb of Deo, in Kothi State, near Satna in the Baghelkhand Agency, has reached here from Satna. All markets and public institutions of Kothi State were closed for three days as a mark of respect to the deceased.—United Press.

It is understood that the Privileges Committee on Wednesday will review the evidence given, and then decide whether it is necessary to recall any witnesses. It is now considered that Lord Linlithgow will not be called to give evidence, although the House of Lords has given permission for him to attend.

KARACHI ELECTION DISPUTE

Mayor Refers Matter To Bombay Advocate-General

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 9.

A piquant situation has arisen in the Karachi Corporation as a result of obstructive tactics adopted by a section of the Corporation in connection with the General Election under the new Muicpal Act which came into force on November 1 last. While the new Act clearly requires the chief Officer of the Corporation expeditiously to hold new elections, and has in fact extended his term office for this definite purpose, a section of the House contends that it is the Corporation that must hold the elections. It is understood that some obstructionists met during the weekend to devise ways and means to esiablish their contention even if it be by recourse to law-courts, incidentally prolonging their life in the Corporation. Meanwhile it is understood that the Mayor has been busy finding a way out of the impasee and he has wired to the Advocate-General, Bombay, for his authoritative opinion in the matter.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNAL SITUATION

Restoration Of Cows To Relief Committee Creates Peace

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 9.

With reference to the reports of Hindu-Muslim tension in connection with the alleged snatching away of cows from the Cattle Relief Committee volunteers by some Muslim butchers of Akhta village in North Bihar when cows were being taken to Nepal Tarai pastures, and which resulted in police opening fire, the latest information indicates that the cows have been restored to the Cattle Relief Committee by the Muslims and the situation is now improving. The police and other officials are closely watching the situation.

COWS REMOVED INTO NEPAL

Communal Tension Eases

(From A Correspondent)

BAIRAGANIA, May 9

Most of the cows, which were received here in the Gowshala, have crossed the border to Nepal under police guards.

The communal tension is removed and the police took prompt action. The situation has cased.

COAL TRADE DEPRESSION

M. L. As. To Wait On Sir J. Bhore

SIMLA, May 9.

A depotation consisting of Dr Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr. Satyen Mitra, Members of the Legislative Assembly will wait on Sir Joseph Bhore to-morrow at 11 a.m.

It is understood that the Deputation will discuss the general depression in coal trade in Bengal, and the proposed restriction on the raising of coal.—United Press.

Irwin Memorial Committee Meets

SIMLA, May 9.

A meeting of the Irwin Memorial Fund Committee will be held to-morrow in connection with which Mr. A H Ghuznavi, Honorary Secretary of the Committee has arrived here.

It is understood that the necessity for holding the meeting has arisen on account of the wish expressed by Lady Bhore President of the Lady Irwin School, to spend the surplus of the Irwin Memorial Fund, on expansion of the Lady Irwin School, which is contrary to the decision of the Committee to spend it for the Irwin Hospital as announced on the day of Lord Irwin's Statue being unveiled in New Delhi by Lord Willingdon.—United Press.

TWO SHOTS FIRED AT GOVERNOR

Eye-Witness's Story Of Attempt On Sir John Anderson's Life

DARJEELING, May 8.

The Associated Press representative, who was an eye-witness of the incident and was watching the races, standing on the open lawn a few yards away from the Governors box, says that no sooner had His Excellency taken his seat than the sound of revolver shot was heard near the Governor's Box. Everybodys attention was at once drawn towards His Excellency, who jumped up, along with the others, from his seat. Almost simultaneously there was a nother shot and it was now seen that two Bengali youths from either side of the Box had fired at the Governor. The alleged assailants were fired on by the armed guards and both of them were wounded and captured. Following this there was a general stampede and five other youths, who it is alleged, were trying to escape by running away, were arrested outside the race course.

His Excellency's Box is situated near the Stewards Box almost at the bottom of the Grand Stand.

ASSAILANTS IN HOSPITAL.

The alleged assailants, who were wounded as a result of the firing by the armed guards, are now being treated in the Victoria Hospital.

In addition to those arrested, a large number of Bengali youths who were near the race course, have been detained for examination. The alleged assailants came to Darjeeling about five days back and were staying at a local hotel. Both of them belong to Dacca. One of them is a student of a college in Dacca and the other appeared for the Matriculation Examination recently. Their names are Bhowani Bhettacharya and Rabindra Bannerji.

Several houses have been searched in this connection including the hotel where the suspects stayed.—A.P.

RUTHLESS WAR ON TERRORISM

Mr. Page Hopes Public Opinion Will Be Aroused

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Mr. W. W. K. Page, President of the European Association, interviewed by the Associated Press, said: The recent bomb outrage on the Sibpur Police Station and the attack on the life of Sir John Anderson at Lebong, afford a useful and opportune lesson to those, who had been led to think that the absence of manifestations of terrorist activities, indicates the suppression of the movement. That both the attacks (one of them directed solely against Indian lives) failed in their object is nothing to the point. They have rendered obvious the fact, which was clear to us who live here, that nothing but a continuous ruthless war on the movement can achieve its extermination.

It is to be hoped that the attack on the Governor, whose every movement is spent in unceasing efforts for the welfare of the people of Bengal, will further arouse public opinion in the Province, which alone can, by driving publicmen into energetic and open action in support of the Government, effectively root out this curse which makes Bengal, which should be the real leader of India a byword among her sister provinces.—A.P.

SEARCHES IN N. CALCUTTA

Four Youths And Two Girls Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 9.

In connection with the attempt on the Governor's life yesterday at Darjeeling the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police searched two houses in North Calcutta this morning, and took into custody two girls and four young men. One girl is said to be a student of a local college.

The Police also seized some incriminating documents in the course of the search.—United Press.

ANGLO-INDIAN GIRL WOUNDED

DARJEELING, May 9.

The report that one of the assailants of H. E. Sir John Anderson, has been killed, is authoritatively stated to be untrue.

Miss Thornton, the wounded Anglo-Indian girl, is progressing in hospital.—A. P.

DACOITS ROB VILLAGERS

KARACHI, May 9.

The news of an encounter between dacoits and travellers, wherein one was killed and two injured, has been received from Jacobabad. It is stated that while on their way to the village of Vaghi, the travellers were suddenly attacked by the dacoits. The dacoits decamped with considerable booty.—A.P.

What is considered to be a new record for the Lahore High Court, was set up by the new Chief Justice and Justice Addison on Tuesday, when they disposed of five murder appeals in one day's sitting and heard part of a sixth appeal. All the five appeals were dismissed and the death sentences were confirmed.

Mr. Mathradas Exposes "Sun" Canard

Says Story Of Mahatma Not Being Welcome To Bombay Is "Mischievous & Concocted"

"Anyone reading in between the lines could see that it is absolutely false. I never wrote to the All-India Board at all regarding Gandhiji's visit to Bombay" said Mr. Mathradas Vassanji, President of the Bombay Anti-Untouchability League in an interview with the representativ of the "Chronicle" regarding the news appearing in a local newspaper that "Gandhiji is not welcome to Bombay".

Mr. Mathradas said that the local Board had not met at all to discuss the question of Gandhiji's visit to Bombay nor has there been a suggestion from the Central Board about his visit to Bombay. The supposed letter appearing in "The Sun" was styled as "mischievous and concocted" by Mr. Mathradas.

As a matter of fact, he has been carrying on private correspondence with some of the coworkers of Gandhiji and has indirectly invited Gandhiji to visit Bombay.

Glad If He Comes

He said that there could be no question of the Local Board saying that Gandhiji is not welcome to Bombay; on the contrary the members of the Local Board would be extremely glad if Gandhiji decided to come to Bombay.

According to Mr. Vasanji there has been absolutely no curtailment of the activities of the League in Bombay so far nor is there a likelihood of any curtailment till the end of the year when the position of the League would be reviewed by the Board in the light of the finances available.

Correspondence With Thakker.

Continuing, Mr. Mathradas Vassanji stated that Mr. A. V. Thakker, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh, wrote to him saying that Gandhiji would be visiting Bombay sometime in June after his Bengal tour. Mr. Thakker wanted to know from Mr. Vissanji if he would be able to arrange for a good reception and excellent response from the public of Bombay towards the Harijan fund.

Mr. Mathradas, replying in his private capacity, pointed out to Mr. Thakker that, though it would not be possible to give in advance a guarantee of collecting a big sum in view of the present situation in Bombay, he would do everything in his power to make Gandhiji's visit to Bombay a success.

He also pointed out that although he would not be able to collect Rs. 50,000 or 75,000 as expected by Mr. Thakker, yet he might be able to collect a decent sum if Gandhiji paid a visit to Bombay. Mr. Mathradas has not so far heard anything from Mr. Thakker and is awaiting his reply.

WHAT "THE SUN" SAID

The story in "The Sun" was to the effect that the President of the Bombay Anti-Untouchability Committee had written a letter to the All-India Board from which it was to be inferred that "Gandhiji is not welcome to Bombay", if he came on his Harijan tour. The paper stated that:

"The Bombay Committee have decided not to invite Mahatma Gandhi as in their opinion a decent purse cannot be got together in Bombay for Untouchability work now in the city."

It added that—

"To Gandhiji himself the letter came as an unpleasant surprise he could not imagine that Bombay which had been so generous to him in the past would to-day deny him and refuse to contribute to a cause that was nearest to his heart to-day."

Mahatmaji had originally planned to visit Bombay during the first week of June immediately after Bengal. His idea was to take ten days rest either in Panchgani or Nasik before recommencing his tour. But in view of Seth Mathradas' letter it is not known whether he will visit Bombay at all.

PROMINENT BANKERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Execution Of Decree Of Rs. 5 Lakhs

SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.), May 9.

Sett Kishenchander and Sett Purushottam Das, prominent bankers of Secunderabad, were taken into custody by the order of the High Court in execution of a civil decree for Rs. 5 lakhs.

The original decree holder was Sett Chandmul Dadha, C. I. E., Four years back, when Mr. Dadha started the execution proceedings, the judgment-debtors were sentenced to four months' civil imprisonment for non-statisfaction of the decree when Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal and his son Raja Panalal standing sureties.

The judgment-debtors were released pending the disposal of certain objections taken by them to their arrest.

Subsequently Mr. Dadha died, and the decree was transferred in favour of Taja Dhanrajgirji. The sureties applied for their discharge and asked for an adjournment for engaging counsel. —United Press.

Karachi.—The Tata Airmails from Madras arrived here 8-50 p.m. on Tuesday night and the Singapore Airmail arrived here at 11-40 p.m. The Outward Airmail left at 9-30 on Wednesday morning according to the schedule.—A. P.

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